

CUTMEREH PROJECTIONS 1477-78
ARVID PETERSEN LECTURES - NOV 1477.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ARCHIVES	
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Box No.	5

Worldwide
United States
Dollar Money
Order - Debit



The First Canadian Bank

Bank of Montreal

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19

NOV. 8, 7

Name of
Payee

MR. ARVID PETERSEN

Remitted by

WALTER FLYNN

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Equivalent

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Rate

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/100
U.S. Dollars

Commission

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Current

T.C.A. 3061-565

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Edmonton Journal

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FIRST INSERTION 310C177 DESCRIPTION SCIENCE BASIC CHARGE 173.60
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INVOICE NO. 234352

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EDMONTON, ALTA

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\$85.00
on acc
sent 9 Dec 77
W.F.

Balance \$88.60
paid by cheque
16 Jan 78
W.F.



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Edmonton Journal

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					0.00
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INVOICE NO. 234352P

PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUNT

3.50

TECHNOCRACY INC
92035-112 ST
EDMONTON, ALTA

*Paid by
cheque
9 Nov 77
W.F.*

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Thank You!

NO ADJUSTMENTS MAY BE MADE AFTER 10 DAYS OF DATE OF INVOICE



DETACH AND RETAIN THIS STATEMENT

VOUCHER NO. 0393

CHEQUE DATE	CHEQUE NUMBER	NET	DISCOUNT	GROSS
01/11/77	10179	100.00		100.00

DATE	REFERENCE	AMOUNT	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE
01/11/77	HONOR TECHNOCRACY FORUM, NOV 2/77 ANVID PETERSON	100.00		100.00



13 June, 1978

C.H.Q.

Appraisal of Arvid Petersen's lecture at U. of A. 3 Nov. 1977.

1. At last we can reply to your letter of February 24th, 1978 asking for appraisals of Arvid Petersen's presentations here last Fall.
2. I have been successful in getting only 4 appraisals (including my own) on his lecture at the Students Union Bldg. on 3 Nov., at 8 pm. (None ~~were~~^{was} done on his interview in the afternoon with the Students' Radio Station, CKSR.) These impressions are of a very general nature, in retrospect. A careful analysis of the transcript would no doubt be more productive as a critique. However both public and members seemed to like his presentation.
3. Transcripts of both his presentations are enclosed.

W.R. Fryers,
Organizer, 11353.





CHQ
TECHNOCRACY
INC.

TO: Walt Fryers, Org.
R. D. 11353

February 24, 1978

Recd 6 Mar 78

SUBJECT: Arvid Petersen Lecture Tape

1. CHQ was pleased to receive from Ross Deacon the cassette tape of Arvid Petersen's lecture at the Students' Union Building plus the interview.
2. We should very much like to get from you an appraisal of the acceptance on the part of the public as well as other Members of his presentations. Too long? too short? good question period? and matters like that.

John Sheldon
Division of Organization

JS/skb

2
480
1910

CRITIQUE ON
PUBLIC LECTURE

Lecturer: ARVID PETERSEN Date: 3 NOV 77 Time: 8 pm.
Location: SUB. - U. of A. Title: "TECHNOCRACY - SCIENCE
IN THE SOCIAL FIELD"

Please give us your comments on various aspects of this public presentation. Some headings are listed to help you cover the various aspects which you may want to comment on. Feel free to add your own ideas, critical or constructive.

ENVIRONMENT AND ORGANIZATION: (Size of hall, location, stage setting, supporting staff, literature sales, lighting, sound, timing, advertising, etc.)
Hall and location suitable for our early stage of organization. Visiting members from Calgary and Vancouver gave excellent support with literature, question cards, etc. Room capacity was about 50 or 60. Attendance was 40. At this level of attendance, handling is quite informal.

SPEAKER AND HIS DELIVERY: (Appearance and bearing, voice, speed of delivery, pauses, emphasis, pronunciation, accent, movements, etc.)

In all these items the rating is very good to excellent.

SUBJECT MATTER: (Title adequately supported or not, irrelevant or objectionable material, structure and sequence of presentation, -(introduction, subject development, conclusions), continuity, visual aids, statistical support, references used, etc.)

Length of lecture about right at 1 hour; and question period at 30 minutes. Questions were written, and were handled quite well. Continuity of subject generally good; but occasional discontinuities occurred. Subject matter generally good. Some challenging statements made that needed more support: e.g. auto industry designing unsafe cars. (The limitation of time to support such statements may favor omitting them.) No quantitative indication of N.M.'s energy conversion rate or comparison with Europe, etc. Our emphasis on energy and measurement could be better supported. The 'ox-cart' simile seems too extreme: designating the President as Chief Ox-cart driver. The emphasis should be on scale and complexity of technology and its control, not on people. Visual aids were good, but sources not given. More authorities could be cited.
AUDIENCE REACTION AND YOUR REACTION: (attention, response to humor, comments by others, etc.)

A longer presentation would have ~~remained~~ benefited by more attention to humor, sympathy, indignation and other such emotional variations in order to sustain attention. As it was, audience attention and general reaction were very good. Any comments made were favorable.

OTHER CRITICISMS AND COMMENTS: Appraisals such as this should be made immediately after the occasion. If made in a constructive spirit, many speakers might appreciate the comments and, in some cases, put them to use. This form was prepared with this in mind.

Date: 13 June 1978.

Name: _____

Walt Fryers
Walt Fryers.



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Name: Walt Fryers
Walt Fryers.



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Name: _____

Walt Fryers
Walt Fryers.



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SPEAKER AND HIS DELIVERY: (Appearance and bearing, voice, speed of delivery, pauses, emphasis, pronunciation, accent, movements, etc.)

SUBJECT MATTER: (Title adequately supported or not, irrelevant or objectionable material, structure and sequence of presentation,--(introduction, subject development, conclusions), continuity, visual aids, statistical support, references used, etc.)

AUDIENCE REACTION AND YOUR REACTION: (Attention, response to humor, comments by others, etc.)

OTHER CRITICISMS AND COMMENTS:

Date: May 24/78

Name: Philip H. H. H. H.



CRITIQUE ON
PUBLIC LECTURE

Lecturer: ARVID PETERSEN Date: 3 NOV 77 Time: 8 pm.
Location: SUB. - U. of A. Title: "TECHNOCRACY - SCIENCE
IN THE SOCIAL FIELD"

Please give us your comments on various aspects of this public presentation. Some headings are listed to help you cover the various aspects which you may want to comment on. Feel free to add your own ideas, critical or constructive.

ENVIRONMENT AND ORGANIZATION: (Size of hall, location, stage setting, supporting staff, literature sales, lighting, sound, timing, advertising, etc.)

The meeting place was suitable.

SPEAKER AND HIS DELIVERY: (Appearance and bearing, voice, speed of delivery, pauses, emphasis, pronunciation, accent, movements, etc.)

The speaker gave a lucid, interesting and entertaining presentation

SUBJECT MATTER: (Title adequately supported or not, irrelevant or objectionable material, structure and sequence of presentation, -(introduction, subject development, conclusions), continuity, visual aids, statistical support, references used, etc.)

His visual aids tied into his speech very well.

The overview, the history and the present situations were well explained. Some of the questions needed more in depth explanation and this Mr. Petersen did very well.

AUDIENCE REACTION AND YOUR REACTION: (attention, response to humor, comments by others, etc.)

OTHER CRITICISMS AND COMMENTS:

Date: _____

Name: _____

T. Carlson



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PUBLIC LECTURE

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ENVIRONMENT AND ORGANIZATION: (Size of hall, location, stage setting, supporting staff, literature sales, lighting, sound, timing, advertising, etc.)

The setting, i.e. the students union building at the University of Alberta was excellent. Size of hall about right. Literature sales well handled by members from Vancouver and Calgary.

SPEAKER AND HIS DELIVERY: (Appearance and bearing, voice, speed of delivery, pauses, emphasis, pronunciation, accent, movements, etc.)

well delivered. Arvid Petersen portrays a respectable presentation of Technocracy. Portrays knowledge and confidence.

SUBJECT MATTER: (Title adequately supported or not, irrelevant or objectionable material, structure and sequence of presentation, - (introduction, subject development, conclusions), continuity, visual aids, statistical support, references used, etc.)

Presentation centered around professionally made, colored some graphs. A convincing presentation.

AUDIENCE REACTION AND YOUR REACTION: (attention, response to humor, comments by others, etc.)

A lengthy and spirited question period well handled.

OTHER CRITICISMS AND COMMENTS:

A good respectable speaker for Technocracy.

Date: _____

Name: _____

John Gregory



Alfhi Green

GENERAL ACCOUNTING AND TAX SERVICE

Telephone: Office & ~~883-3730~~ #101 - 2820 Birch St. ~~XXXXXXX~~
Residence ~~223-8150~~ ~~XXXXXXX~~, Vancouver, B.C.
7310765 V6H 2T6

December 5, 1977

Walt Fryers, Organizer
11353-A

Greetings, Walt:

Enclosed is the proof of my intention to write you much sooner (my triplicated letter of Nov. 23rd), as well as the reason it's taken so long to complete the intention--the Section Calendar, which took many hours to bring to fruition. You--or the Unit--will be on the mailing list for this from now on--I hope!

Again, thank you ^{didn't} so much for the return of the gloves--I was most pleased. I hope you/have to go to a lot of trouble. To cover postage, etc., I enclose \$5.00, and whatever difference, please record as a donation.

In the fourth paragraph of my Nov. 23rd letter, I mention a possible centre-page of news for the Digest. Rupert is now talking about featuring the Alberta events with a little more detail about the Edmonton unit, and the Hub. We have the photos of the Gateway write-up from January 20th, but they will not show up on reprint as well as they should; so, would you be able to locate, or take, some black and white prints which might be of interest here? That is, of the Hub and /or the Unit office, and if some of the members are in it, okay. For the Hub, perhaps the Gateway office might have some originals (prints, not negatives) which they can supply. Though the Digest won't be out till February 1st, production is going on now, so it is urgent that this be attended at your very earliest convenience. Also, if you got a black and white picture of the banner, that would be an effective, or impressive, display. (Rupe says colored photos are n.g.)

(the 30-foot poster used in advertising the meeting)

Again, I want to thank you all for the wonderful hospitality. The experience was unforgettable, as far as I am concerned--not having been in Alberta before, and not having flown much, I was as fresh as a child and absorbed all with eagerness. I hope I'm successful in transmitting some of my enthusiasm to other members not lucky enough to get the experience first hand. I also hope that if anyone is coming out here, they will not fail to contact me, at the phone number, or address above. I have a very large apartment, and if not already full of relatives, may be able to supply accommodation too.

Especially say "Hello" to Ross Deacon (Don Quixote), to Jack and Lillian Gregory (his "Five Stages of a Project" made quite a hit), to Jack Miles (where did he go?) to Art Shaw and to Terry Rachuk, and to the George Lundes. Many of the members here asked about you all, particularly Don Bruce, Margaret Clow and Rupert.

You might mention to Terry that now that I have brought Technocracy to the attention of Ray Harrison again (he first knew of it years ago via the Urquharts), he might be a likely contact. He was on the verge of establishing his contract of employment with the Alta. Govt., but when that was final, he might feel more free to respond. Ray (and Leanne, my cousin) live at 15035 - 85th Ave.; 484-1633.

Salute, and happy landings,

Alfhi Green
12349-1

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE

EMPEROR

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

932-93 St.

Edmonton T6C 3T8

Nov 29 1977

Mr. Owen Peterson

9203-113 St.

DEC 1 1977

Dear Sir: on Saturday a.m. NOV. 26. 77 on
CKUA I listened to a most informative
and interesting talk on our Money system
or currency since its origin up to the
present time.

I would like very much to receive
a copy of that talk. Would you please
advise how I could obtain one.

Thanking you, I remain

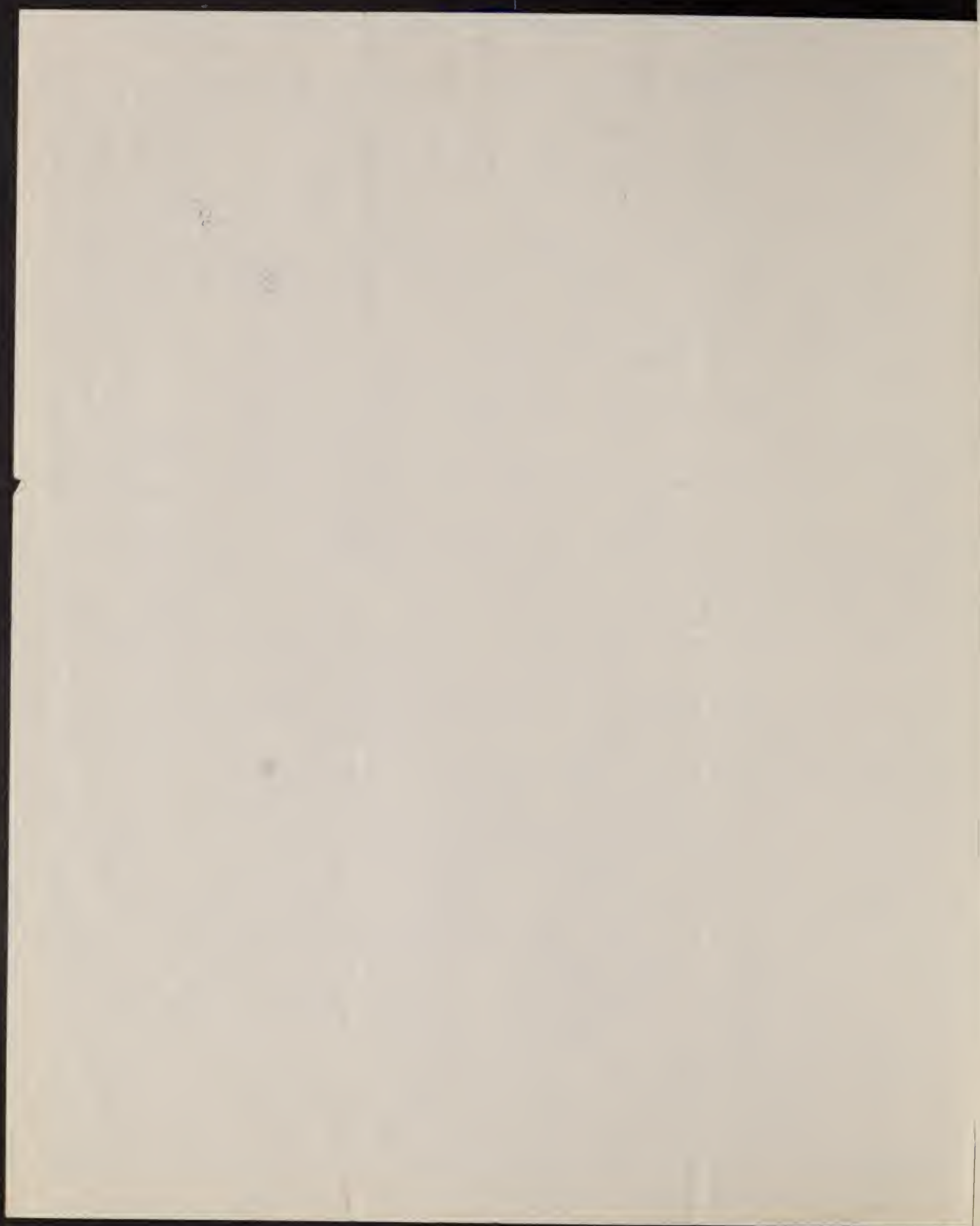
Sincerely

Geo F Bray

466-5390

Ross D. to contact

Ross contacted him by phone, then
visited him. 3 Dec. to give him
literature (1156, Eu. Cent. Brief 66,
+ 3 magazines). May arrange
a speaker for a retirement
group.



Antoine A. Gross
1952 - 8 Ave. NW
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1C7

Calgary, November 26, 1977.

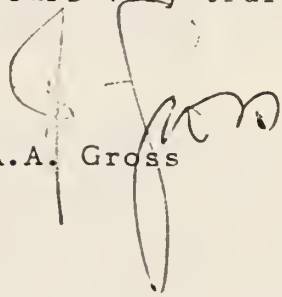
Technocracy Incorporated
9203 S-112 Str.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2C5

Dear Sirs,

I am referring to a lecture titled Introduction to Technocracy, by Harvey Peterson of Seattle, heard on the radio station CKUA this morning November 26 between 10 and 11 am, and I wish to know more about your Organisation. Also, I would appreciate it if I could get a transcript of Mr. Peterson's speech and/or pertinent references.

Thank you in advance.

Yours very truly


A.A. Gross



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: THE CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
FROM: [Name]
SUBJECT: [Subject]

[Text block 1]

[Text block 2]

[Text block 3]

[Text block 4]

[Text block 5]

[Text block 6]

SUNDAY - NOV. 13

Dear Walt -

We arrived home in Seattle about 7 P.M. safely but very tired. Had to wait almost an hour at the border. Don't know the reason but the line of cars backed up about a mile.

Again we want to thank you for your hospitality. We enjoyed the fine dinner prepared by Edith and the evening was pleasant. Hope we did not wear thin the hospitality.

Received your check in the mail Friday for the va-graphs, thanks. On the flight from Edmonton to Vancouver we sat next to a young man from Winnipeg. He is a check pilot for one of the Canadian airlines that is based in Winnipeg. He was on his way to Vancouver to check some of their pilots thru for flying some new aircraft that the line had just purchased. He seemed quite interested in Tenbury. He noticed the monad pins and inquired. Had never heard of Tech. before.

After reading the transcript that you made for me on the Sunday Morning broadcast re the Trilateral Commission I am quite relieved ~~over~~ over the remarks I made at the lecture. Also got a letter from Joe Gibson of Victoria this week. He mentioned a three page article that ran in a recent issue of McLean's magazine on the same subjects. Don't know if you had read it. Joe is going to mail me a copy. Joe did not give the issue date but the title of the article was:

"Rocky's U.N. ... Is Politics too important to be left to politicians?"

(2)

Joe also said the work on his movie project about Technocracy is progressing well. He is very enthused about it. We are anxious to see the final product. Joe has been working on this for some months --- with no direction, support or even encouragement from C.A.B.

If you are able to get copies of the tapes at the student radio station and from ~~Jack~~ Paul Tatarewicz of Access Radio CKUA we certainly would appreciate getting a copy. Please advise if there is a charge and I'll reimburse for same.

I spoke to Florence Hunning of the Covert section about the charts they have available when the section HQ is closed. She said she will write to you about them. Also mentioned your idea of a Technocracy Archives to a couple of people here. They feel it is a fine idea and probably would be of some support.

Again let us thank you and all the others in Edmonton for the excellent preparations and publicity that was arranged for the recent trip. I hope it proves to be productive and that the two people who signed MIA's turn out to be assets to your group.

Give our kindest regards to Edith and say hello to the others for us. Also - don't forget your tentative plans for a trip down our way. - The welcome mat is always out -
Salute Arvid & Pauline



TECHNOCRACY

presents

a

lecture

"TECHNOCRACY - SCIENCE IN THE SOCIAL FIELD"

by

ARVID PETERSEN

authorized speaker from Seattle, Wash.

at

Students Union Bldg., University of Alberta

8 pm

Thursday - 3 Nov 77



18 October, 1977

Rec'd 20 Oct 77.

Greetings Walt:

We plan to fly to Calgary via C.P. Air on Tuesday, Nov. 1, arriving at 3:20 p.m. (Calgary time).

We have open tickets for flight from Calgary to Edmonton. Plan to arrive in Edmonton before noon Thursday, Nov. 3. Will advise arrival time after we get to Calgary. Plan to take an airline that lands at Industrial Airport if possible.

We also have tickets for return to Seattle from Edmonton--open reservation.

Sorry the plans for this trip have been such a hassle. We are not really sure what Bonnie has in mind although she phoned and said she wanted us to come to Calgary???

I certainly hope that my presentation warrants all this trouble and expense to you and your fellow members.

Planning to see you on Thursday Nov. 3.

Salute!

Arvid

Arvid Petersen

P.S. Received your last letter same day I mailed mine... check was enclosed...many thanks.



October 11, 1977

Greetings Walt - - Bonnie:

Since being invited to speak in Calgary and Edmonton, I have written twice--July 25 and Sept. 26. Neither letter has been answered.

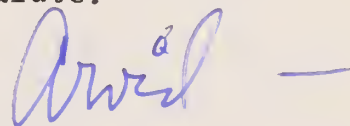
In the Sept. 26 letter were four questions I need answers to regarding Air fare, local transportation, lodging and the availability of overhead projectors (10" stage).

Because there has been no response to my letters, am I to assume the arrangements have been made or have the lectures been canceled?

Unless I get confirmation in writing, with answers to the questions, I shall consider the trip has been called off.

Please advise promptly.

Salute!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Arvid" followed by a horizontal line.

Arvid J. Petersen
4510 - 50th S.W
Seattle, WA. 98116

Sec. 12247-3

cc/Walt Fryer
Bonnie Gebhardt



R. D. 11353
TECHNOCRACY INC.
9203S - 112 STREET
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6G 2C5

7 Oct 77

Arvid Petersen,
4510 - 50th SW,
Seattle, WA 98116

Greetings Arvid:

1. At last we have some solid arrangements in hand for your visit, after months of groping and delays. The Students Union of the University of Alberta confirmed yesterday that they will support this presentation with an honorarium of \$100 and provide a meeting hall to accommodate 50 or so seats in the Students Union Building. As a group we were prepared to underwrite your visit without outside help but at this stage we could hardly be sure of an audience to make it worthwhile unless we could get a commitment from some sponsoring agency.
2. An LDT call from Bonnie Gebhardt at Calgary, this morning, advised us that the University of Calgary Students Union has withdrawn support of your presentation at Calgary. However on the strength of the joint arrangements still in effect at Calgary and Edmonton we decided to proceed with the tour as planned.
3. Your itinerary looks OK. We suggest you come up from Calgary on the Air Bus in the Morning of Thursday, Nov. 3rd, to be here by noon. Its a short run and high frequency. Sometime in the afternoon we expect to have it set up for an interview on CKSR - Student Radio - a closed-circuit limited-coverage outlet here on campus. The interview will probably be a half hour of questions by Keven Warner, a student. We have supplied him with TTSD and Brief 22. The interview will be taped. The main event, of course, will be an evening presentation at 8 pm in the Students Union Building. We have been unable, so far, to arrange any other presentations.
4. To answer your specific questions:
 - 1) Yes, your expenses will be handled by Calgary and Edmonton;
 - 2) Your sleeping accommodation will be arranged. In Edmonton this will probably be a hotel;
 - 3) Evening meetings are normally 8 to 10 pm, plus or minus a half hour for set-up, wind-up, etc. This time should include some time for written questions and your answers. There will be no admission charge. Literature will be available, both free and pay.
 - 4) Projector and screen for overhead slides will be available.
5. We look forward to meeting you and your wife again.
6. An advance of \$100 is enclosed.

Salute !

cc CHQ, Calgary

Walt Fryers, Organizer 11353.

N. END OF THE HUB
U OF A CAMPUS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

11451-A

308 Cedar Crescent # 8
Calgary Alberta Tc# 2Y8
October 2 , 1977

Technocracy Inc.
9203 F 112 St.
Edmonton, Alta.
T6G 2C5

Greetings Walter,

The work is piling up and I don't seem to get much done except the details.

Received a letter from Arvid Petersen. He would like to have more information on what the tour would involve. And now I can't find his letter.

Decided to call you about Arvid and let you answer his letter. Ain't I nice? Of, course all his expenses will be paid between Seattle and here. ~~Am-hopeful~~ Unless he returns here from Edmonton after event there, It will be difficult to get a round trip paid by Student's Union here. So if your end can not finance trip back, it would be best for Arvid to pay round trip to Calgary only.

I shall leave it up to you and may we have good luck in all our communications. We will need something with the short staff. I know it will all be worth while.

Warm regards to Edith.

Happy Landing!

Bonnie

Bonnie Gebhardt

Friday we got a new member who has been through the Study Course. He belongs to the International Brotherhood of Magicians. Isn't that a kick? He is semi retired - taught school for 23 years.

Enclosed find check for \$10.00. Contribution from members in Calgary.

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4510 - 50th SW
Seattle, WA 98116.

Sept. 26, 1977

Walt Fryers
11515 39 Ave.
Edmonton, Alta T6J 0M5

Dear Walt:

I rec'd a carbon copy of a letter dated Aug. 11 from CHQ to Oscar Isaac and yourself. It stated Vancouver was the ATH for Western Canada etc. I can see no reason to get involved with Vancouver for the speaking engagements in Calgary & Edmonton. However, I do want to have a clear understanding with both you and Bonnie as to the arrangements for the November lectures. The schedule as I understand it is this:

Tues. Nov. 1 ---leave Seattle ?a.m. ----arrive Calgary ?p.m.--overnite
stay Calgary
Wed. Nov. 2 --- lecture at U. Cal. ----lecture U. Cal. -----overnite stay
12 noon to ? 8 p.m. to ? in Calgary..where?
Thurs. Nov. 3--- travel to Edmonton lecture U. Alberta
by bus? train? plane? student union 8p.m. ~~will?~~
overnite..where?
Fri. Nov. 4 --- depart Edmonton by plane
return to Seattle

As you can see there are a number of questions. Air fares are:-
Seattle to Calgary...\$ 67.00
Calgary to Edmonton.. 27.00
Edmonton to Seattle... 73.00
\$ 167.00

Questions I would like answered are:

1. Can the Calgary & Edmonton groups cover the expenses?
2. Will ^{we} be sleeping in someone's home or in hotels? If in latter, will reservations be taken care of?
3. What is the time for the meeting and how long will we be allowed?
4. Will someone see that an overhead projector and screen are set up? Transporting my own equipment by plane is not advisable.

I would appreciate hearing from you on the above questions. I am planning to bring my wife, but do not expect her expenses to be paid by you.

We will make definite plane reservations after hearing from you.

Salute!

Arvid

Arvid J. Petersen

cc/Bonnie Gebhardt



Oscar Isaac, Org.
11451-A

September 20, 1977

Lecture Tour

1. We have received your letter of September 15 in which you advise that November 1 is the date on which it is proposed that Arvid Petersen speak at the University of Calgary, to be followed by a talk by him in Edmonton.
2. CHC is very pleased to learn of the arrangements that are being made and is glad to give its approval. We wish you every success.

Salute!

John Sheldon
Division of Organization

JS/skb

cc: TH, 12349-1
Org. Fryers

RECEIVED 20, 1973

14-00000-1
14-00000-2

14-00000-3

1. We have received your letter of September 11, 1973, and are glad that you have moved to the new location at the University of Chicago. We are glad to hear that you are doing well.
2. We are very pleased to hear of the resignation of the President and are glad to give the school. We also are very pleased.

Sincerely,

John B. Smith
President of the University

14-00000-4
14-00000-5
14-00000-6

Oscar Isaac, Org.
11451-A

August 11, 1977

Recvd 15 Aug 77

Area Tour Headquarters

1. CHQ has received from Arvid Petersen, 12247-3, copies of letters to 11451-A and Organizer Walt Fryers relating to proposed speaking engagements in Calgary and Edmonton. Did 11451-A send carbon copies of its letters on the subject?
2. 12349-1, Vancouver, B. C., has for many years been designated as Area Tour Headquarters for Western Canada. If only as a matter of courtesy, this ATH should be informed of any speaking engagements undertaken by any Technocracy speaker within this designated area. Certainly, also, CHQ approval should be obtained for a speaking tour, such as the one discussed above.
3. As and when you are able to finalize arrangements, we wish you every success with your meeting(s).

Salute!

John Sheldon
Division of Organization

JS/skb

cc: Walt Fryers
Arvid Petersen
ATH, 12349-1

11451-A
Oscar Isaac, wife.

August 11, 1977

Area Tour Headquarters

1. CMO has received from Arvid Peterson, 12345-1, copies of letters to 11451-A and Organized Wife Flyers relating to proposed speaking arrangements in Calgary and Edmonton. Did 11451-A send copy-
don copies of its letters on the subject?
2. 12345-1, Vancouver, B. C., has for many years been designated as Area Tour Headquarters for Western Canada. If only as a matter of courtesy, this ATR should be informed of any speaking engagements undertaken by any Technology speaker within this designated area. Certainly, also, CMO approval should be obtained for a speaking tour, such as the one discussed above.
3. As and when you are able to finalize arrangements, we wish you every success with your meeting(s).

Salute!

John Sheldon
Division of Organization

25/sep
cc: Wale Flyers
Arvid Peterson
ATA, 12345-1

July 25, 1977

To: Walt Fryers
R.D. 11353
Technocracy Inc.
11515 39 Ave.
Edmonton, Alta T6J 0M5

Subj: Speaking Engagement November, 1977

Greetings Walt:

Received your letter of 13 July. Glad to hear you are settled (more or less) in Edmonton. We are confident that your new headquarters in the HUB will see a lot of activity when the University gets rolling again this Fall.

Regarding the lecture in Edmonton, I am planning to come unless some unforeseen problem arises. Bonnie Gebhardt wrote that the date in Calgary would probably be during the first week in November. The exact date was not yet determined.

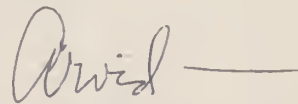
After you and Bonnie have worked out the dates for both Calgary and Edmonton, I shall proceed with travel arrangements. As you know I no longer have an income (not even social security as yet). Therefore the trip will depend upon all of my expenses being taken care of by the units in Calgary and Edmonton.

Have checked rail, air and bus companies and we find the airline will be the best way to come. Airfare is about \$160.00 round trip. Please advise if your group and the unit in Calgary can handle the financial costs.

I received a second treatment on the retina of my good eye this past week. Prognosis appears good right now. If any change develops that will affect the speaking engagement, I shall advise you promptly.

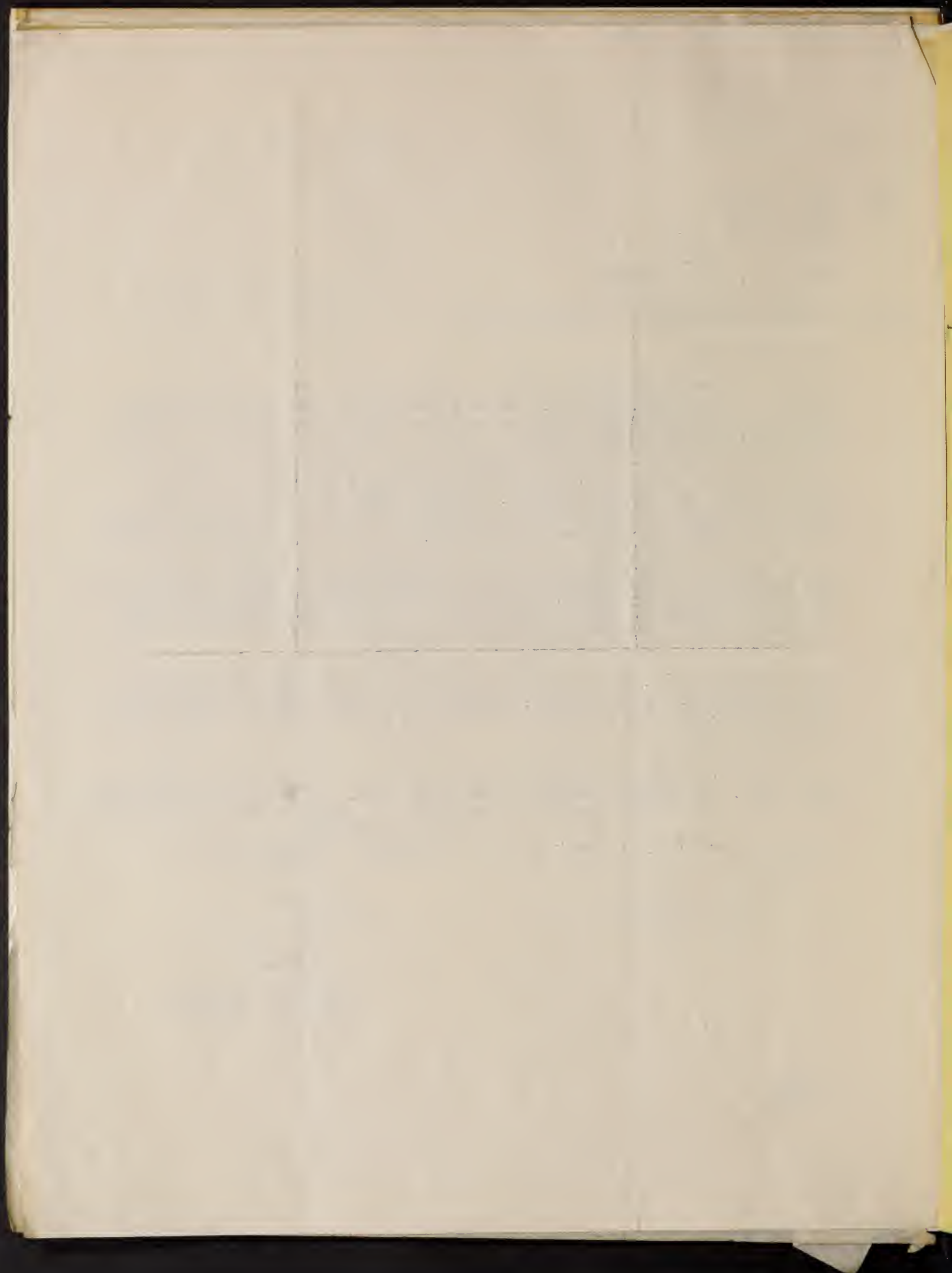
Received your \$31.00 check for the vu-graphs. Thank you.

Salute!



Arvid J. Petersen
12247-3, Seattle

cc/CHQ
file



R.D. 11373
TECHNOCRACY INC.
Box 9253 (S) The Hub
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2C5

13 July, 1977.

Arvid J. Petersen,
4510 - 50th SW,
Seattle, WA 98116

Greetings Arvid:

I owe everybody a letter, it seems. You get first attention.

We completed our move to Edmonton, for the most part, on Sunday 19 June. It was a ponderous operation by U-Haul; 5 trips. Plus some other excursions - at least 3000 miles of travelling. And lots of work, which still goes on.

As you see we are still in our office in The HUB. I think we can maintain it and get good results, but we have a ways to go before it is a good stable ~~an~~ operation. We have continuing problems of financing, mailing address, staffing, etc. etc. Just give us time. Right now the summer session is ^{on} and we are getting a few walk in queries, when I happen to be here. This week my wife is visiting relatives in Jasper in the Rockies, so I have more time for this.

This afternoon the Director for Special Events of the Students Union came over to settle details for a Fall speaker. Due to the efforts of Bonnie Gebhardt of Calgary we look forward to having you as the speaker here as well as in Calgary and the date is tentatively fixed as 3 Nov - a Thursday evening. The SU (Students Union) will do the advertising and help with expenses. A room to accommodate up to 100 persons will probably be assigned to us. No admission charge. Final details will be confirmed later. We will be doing some promotion too, I hope. One of our stalwart old-time members - Jack Gregory - was here too and we phoned Bonnie at Calgary to let her know of our arrangements. She is about to leave for a couple of weeks in Mexico, where she is buying property.

I am not too disappointed that the various opportunities with ACCESS radio and television did not pan out. We are not quite ready for a good performance that way. Your chart work will be a valuable contribution, I expect. Glad to hear you are continuing to develop the library of slides. Yes I am interested in getting any that are generally applicable for Study Classes and public presentation and media generally. I am enclosing the \$31 balance on the past vu-graphs that you sent. Sorry for the lapse of time.

I should soon have time to respond on my proposed chart on Flow of Money, Flow of Goods. Hold off on that please.

So we are alive and well and kicking at this end. Trust you and your wife are holding your own too.

Salute!

Walt Fryers.

My home address is 11515 39Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6J 2M5.
Phone: 434 4496.



June 6, 1977

Rec'd 16 Jun 77.

Walter Fryers
Box 298
Cold Lake, Alta TOA OVO

Dear Walt:

It has been 4 months since we last heard from you. We have wondered what has happened. We have been quite busy and time seems to pass so quickly. We certainly haven't forgotten about you---just never seem to get caught up on our correspondence.

How did the Technocracy office on the HUB at University of Alberta work out? Is it still open? Or did you have to close up when you returned to Cold Lake?

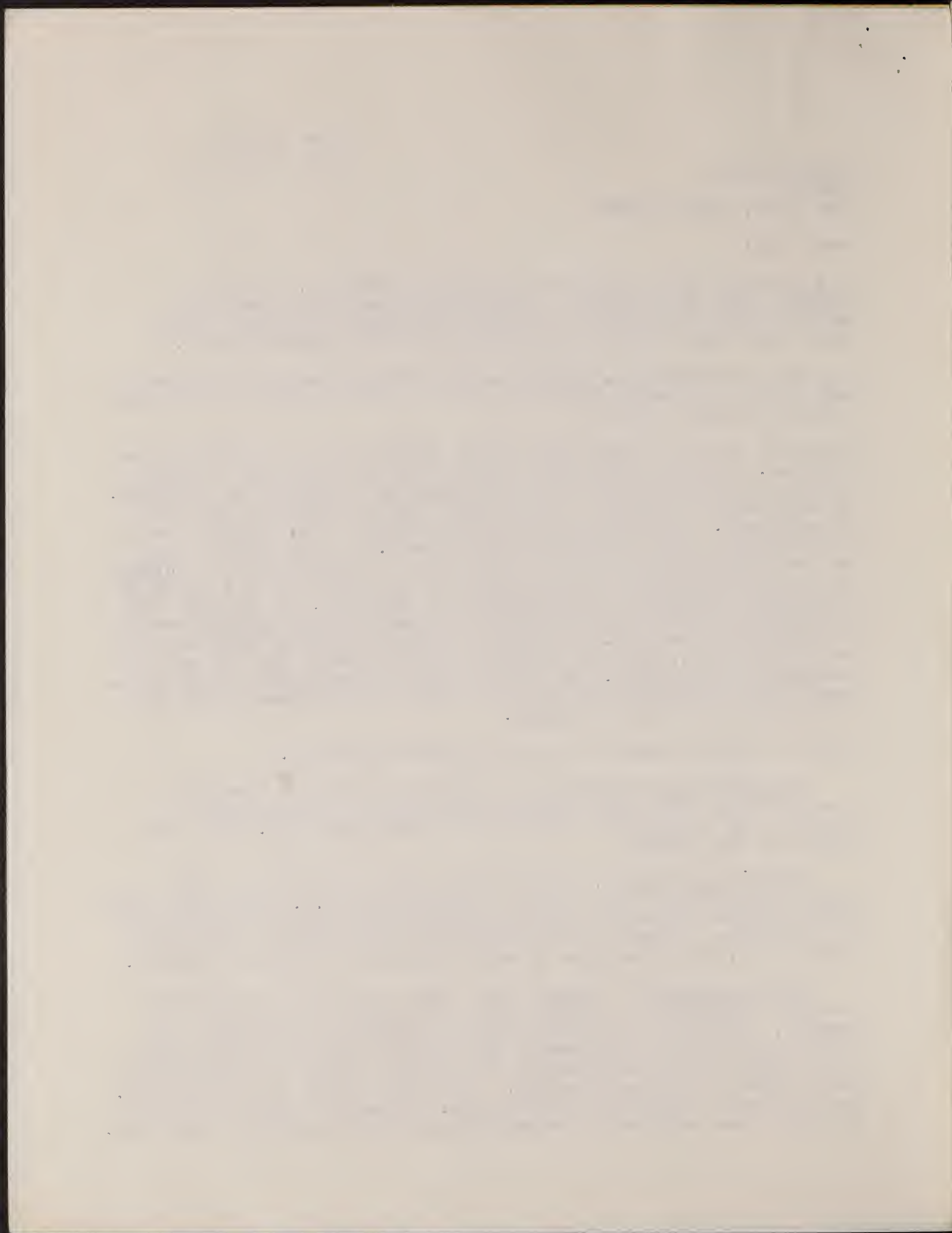
On May 10 we got a zerox copy of the "rejection" you received from "Access". It was mailed from Edmonton but as there was no letter with it, we did not know if you had sent it or someone in Edmonton. We were sorry to hear of the rejection and you probably were very disappointed. But don't get too discouraged, Walt; the way events are occurring and the pressures that the P.S. is feeling, it may not be so very long before the radio and TV networks will be asking us to submit programs. I don't know if you ever got in touch with Don Bruce in Vancouver or Joe Gibson in Victoria. We do know that Joe Gibson had made application to "Access", his application was for the entire CBC network. He had not yet been rejected when we last saw him (May 30), but the time limit that "Access" CBC had set for acceptance had expired. We assume that Joe was simply passed over. Again, we Technocrats must not let these disappointments slow down our efforts---our day is coming!

Here is a quick summary of our activities since Feb.:

The March event(20-21st) in Everett, WA was a successful 2 day affair. The public meeting had 4 men on the platform. I was one. We presented a "history" of Technocracy Inc., and its impact on the society.

April 18 to May 10. Pauline and I made a trip to S. Calif. Visited relatives. While there I assisted the L.A. Technocrats with their college lectures. Audrey Adams had arranged for 16 lectures in 4 colleges. Three were cancelled the last minute. Monty Mountford gave 2, John Shaw gave 3, and I spoke to the other 8 classes.

May 28,29,30,31 Pauline and I spent four days on Vancouver Island. I addressed a public meeting in Victoria and another in Nanaimo. Also had a 15 minute radio interview in Victoria. The interview with Mr. Tony Simnett was taped in his office on Monday to be aired on Thursday June 2. While he was taping, Pauline also made a tape on our own recorder. It was my first such experience. Art Thomassen, Organizer, was with us. He said it went off well--although I am sure that my answers could have been greatly improved.



We have inquired at a local TV Cable station in Seattle about a public Access show. They seem very receptive and it looks like we may get a 30 minute spot. The "reach" is not very wide--covering only 2 counties here in Wash., to cablevision subscribers. However we are busy preparing a show--it will simply be an illustrated talk by me. We feel the experience should be valuable, in future efforts. Will write more on this later.

We are still developing new vu-graphs for the study course. I dream of the day when we will be presenting Technocracy Study Course on TV. We are not moving fast because of other activities as mentioned above.

We never did receive the \$31.00 balance on the vu-graphs sent to you. I am not "bugging" you for the money, Walt. Just wondered if you had sent a check or money order and it had become lost in the mail during our 4 week absence. I have nine more vu-graphs ready for you, (see check marks on attached list) but have not mailed them because we have not heard from you for so long. Are you interested in getting these? We also are curious about the sketch of "Flow of Money, Flow of Goods" that we mailed you. I think that is a very good concept and it definitely is needed in our vu-graph library.

My good eye seems quite stable, although some blurring occurs at times. The blind eye still causes distress--very peculiar sensations, particularly when there is a sudden change in light, as when a lamp is switched off. Will visit the Doctor in another month. Otherwise Pauline and I have been in pretty good health.

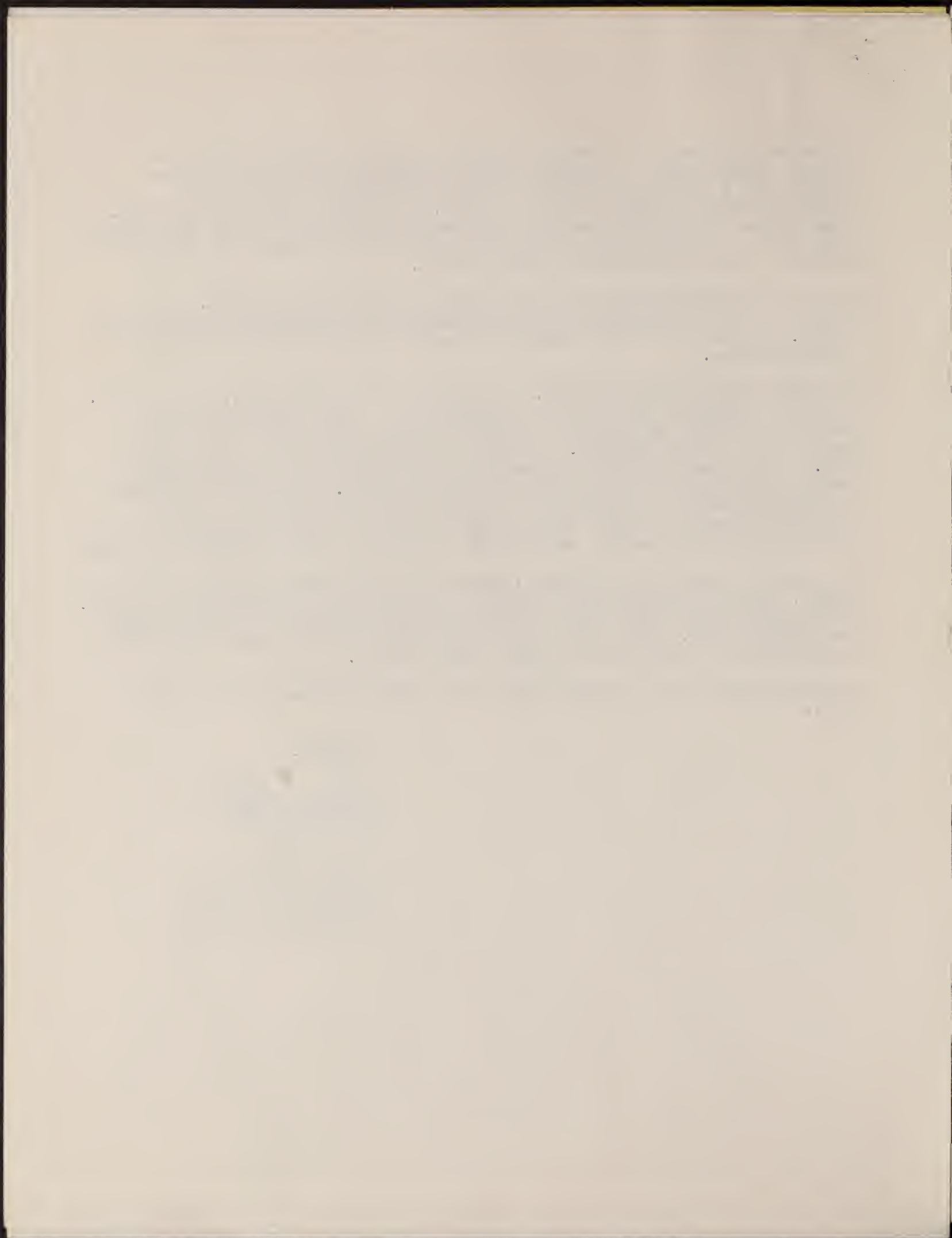
Hope this find you in sound health and good spirits. Please write soon.

Salute!

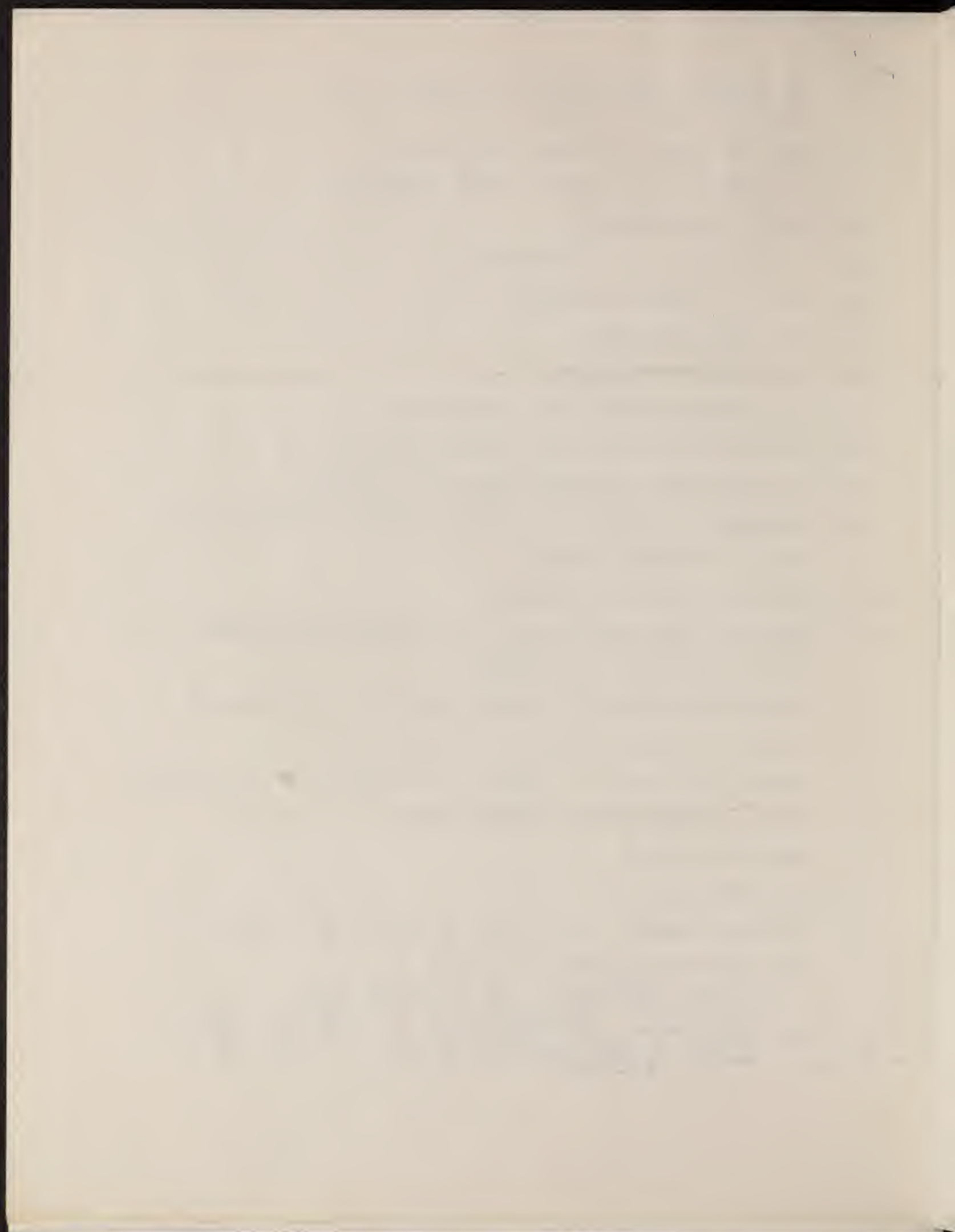


Arvid Petersen

4510 - 50th SW
Seattle, WA 98116



27. U.S. ENERGY...WHERE WE GET IT...WHERE IT GOES
(from Nat. Geog.) Double length in special slidethru frame.
28. DOES THE HUNTER "GO AROUND THE SQUIRREL?"
29. THE TECHNICAL ALLIANCE (16 original members)
30. DEFINITION OF SCIENCE
31. A DEFINITION IS....., A FACT IS.....
32. A FACT IS A CLOSE AGREEMENT.....
33. POSTULATES OF SCIENCE
34. TECHNOCRACY'S POSTULATE
35. BTU EQUIVALENT ENERGY USED PER TON-MILE
36. ONE GALLON OF DIESEL FUEL WILL MOVE ONE TON.....
37. HOW PRICE SYSTEM MAINTAINS ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY
38. TECHNOCRACY'S ACTIVITIES...Public Speaking & Symbolization
- ✓ 39. THE LAWS OF THERMO DYNAMICS
- ✓ 40. THE THREE ORDERS OF KNOWLEDGE
- ✓ 41. NEGOTIABLE DEBT CERTIFICATES & CERTIFICATES OF OWNERSHIP
42. FLOW OF GOODS AND FLOW OF MONEY
43. AMERICAN GOODS SHIPPED OVERSEAS SINCE 1940 (in dollars)
44. DIAGRAM: "LAW OF CAPTURE" IN OIL WELLS
45. AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT....AMERICAN OIL WELLS (in U.S. & abroad)
46. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF EARTH'S CRUST
- ✓ 47. HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS....1.....2.....
- ✓ 48. HUMAN NATURE IS....1...2...3.....
49. PICTORIAL SUMMARY: MAN AS PART OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD
- ✓ 50. WORLD POPULATION 1650-2000 (graph)
- ✓ 51. A FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION IS NOT DEMOCRATIC
- ✓ 52. SOLAR RADIATION - PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF ENERGY ON EARTH
- ✓ 53. FOSSIL FUELS - ENERGY DEPOSITED MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO.
FROM SUN



Transcript of

Interview by CKSR (Student Radio, U of A)
with

ARVID PETERSEN of Seattle, WA., authorized speaker of Technocracy Inc.
3rd Nov, 1977.

Interviewer Harvey King: Good afternoon ! This is Harvey King, of "Probe",
with Arvid Petersen of ^{the} Technocracy Inc. Mr. Petersen, exactly what
is Technocracy?

Arvid Petersen: Technocracy is an organization - ^{the} Technocracy is two things;
it is an organization, Technocracy Inc., but, essentially, it is a
body of thought; it is an idea; and the idea, or body of thought is
composed of an analysis and a synthesis of our social system. We can
define Technocracy, the body of thought, as science applied to social
operations.

H.K. ...And then Technocracy Inc. is a body that tries to implement these
ideas within...

A.P. Yes. Technocracy Inc. is an organization that was formulated, or
organized to disseminate the body of thought - to inform the people
on this continent what this concept is, this idea for a new social
order on the continent of North America.

H.K. In your brief it is mentioned that Technocracy is a course. Is it
more along the line of an educational process?

A.P. Yes. Technocracy Inc. in itself is an organization, a research
educational organization. It was incorporated under the laws of the
State of New York in 1933. It has been in operation continuously
since that date. We have members, units, section^s, and organizers in
all parts of the United States and in Canada; and the efforts of our
members are directed toward informing the American people, in various
ways, about the body of thought known as Technocracy.

H.K. So it's not really a political movement as such?

A.P. Very definitely not!. Technocracy is a research educational organi-
zation, not a political party. We never have and never will run



candidates for political office, in either this country or ~~in~~ the United States.

H.K. However, you do wish to try and get your ideas implemented by the politicians, since they are the ones in power?

A.P. Uh...ye s and no. When you say "get it implemented", the objective of Technocracy Inc. is to inform the American people of the deteriorating social system that now exists and prepare them for the first and the greatest social change to occur on this continent, or perhaps anywhere, and ultimately there may be political action taken but it will not be initiated by politicians. The stimulus will come from the population...the voters...the citizenry of either this country or the United States, probably both, of course.

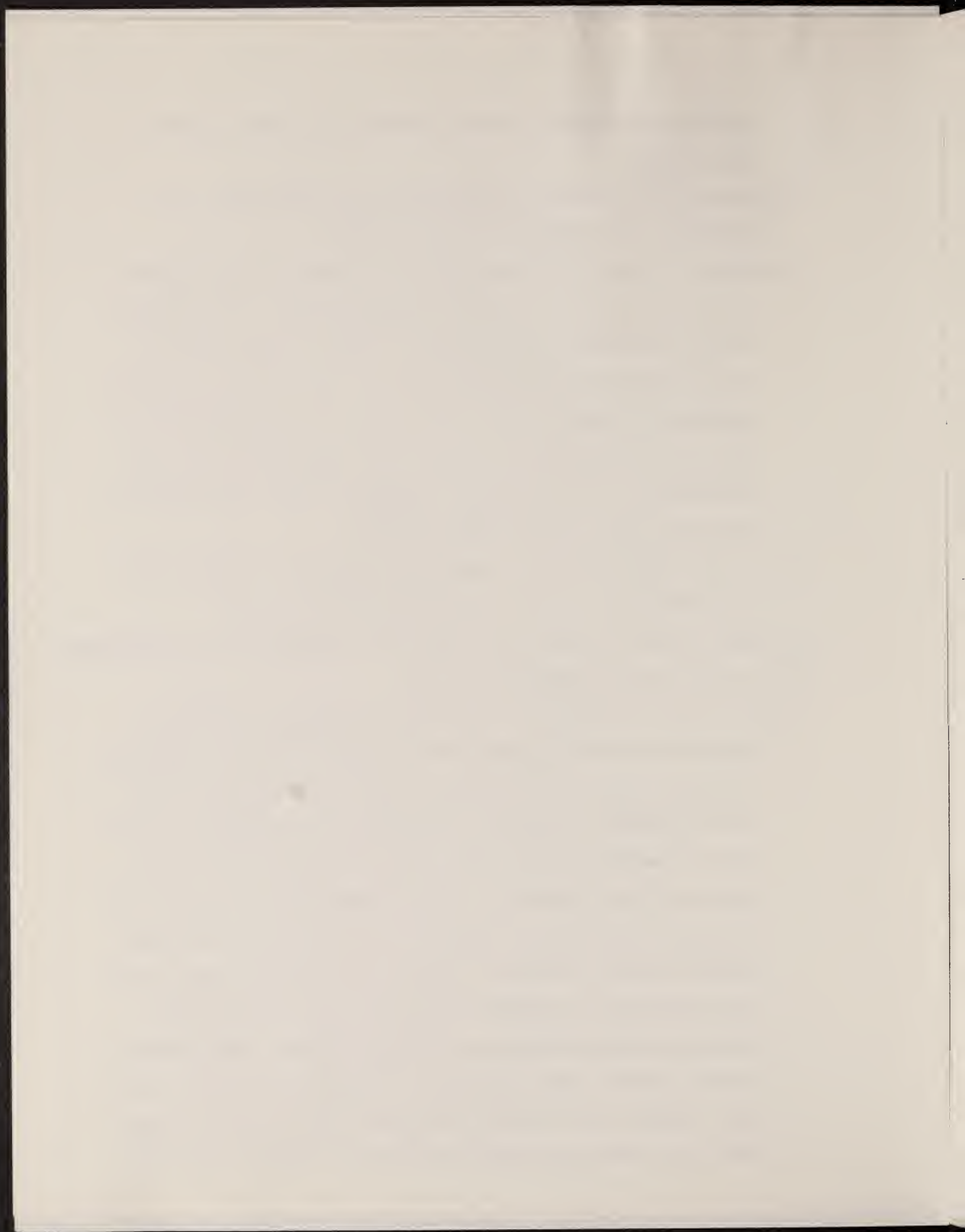
H.K. I notice the method used to indicate the support of the people would be a referendum. Is this the main idea behind it, or...?

A.P. You're talking now about...to install or to institute...call a Technocracy.

H.K. ...well, to get it going, so to speak.

A.P. ...to get it established. It could be a referendum...a plebiscite.

We are not prepared to say how it will be done, because the conditions at the time...which is in the future...will be determined...that is, the condition^s will determine...the methods used. But Technocracy Inc. has no assumption of power. This is why we are not concerned about running political candidates. This is a movement that is dedicated to, ultimately, establishing a Technate. But it must be done by the populations of the two countries. If they - if the American people - when I say "American" I am talking about citizens of the North American continent, Canadian citizens, United States citizens - when they have reached a position where they realize a change must take place, it is their obligation and their duty to so inform their respective governments that a change is necessary and desirable and put it into effect.



The change will occur, hopefully, under the auspices...under the direction...and by the constituted governments, as they now extend, in both the United States and in Canada.

H.K. So you would say it's more of a grass-roots movement, so to speak?

A.P. You can say that, because we are directing our efforts to any and all citizens...any person who is a citizen of Canada or the United States. We want to talk to anybody and everybody, because the conditions that we discuss, and the social design that we propose, is going to affect everybody. It's for their welfare - not ours. We are merely individuals in this general society.

H.K. Technocracy seems to be concentrated mainly in the North American continent in its view of a Technate that should be set up. Is there any specific reasons for this?

A.P. Very definitely. There are a number of reasons. The idea of Technocracy was born, or conceived, on the North American continent by North Americans, and the reason that it first occurred here is because North America is the first and only area on earth that is facing problems such as we face. The social problems on this continent are unique. North America is the first area on earth to reach a stage of, we'll say, development - evolutionary growth - or technological development - wherein we can produce more than we can consume, and this is a situation that has never occurred in all history, other than on this continent. And the body of thought that we call Technocracy^{del} made an analysis of North America - the industrial development - the evolutionary growth of society here, starting back when the United States became a nation and, more recently, since Canada became a nation. And what has happened here: the industrial growth has far exceeded, or surpassed that of any other area, which brought us up to a point where the controls of social operation, that



^a
we call ~~the~~ Price System, no longer apply; and we have been encountering all kinds of social difficulties trying to operate a high-energy society with low-energy controls.

H.K. So, the idea of the Technate is to set up in North America first because of the ideal industrial and...

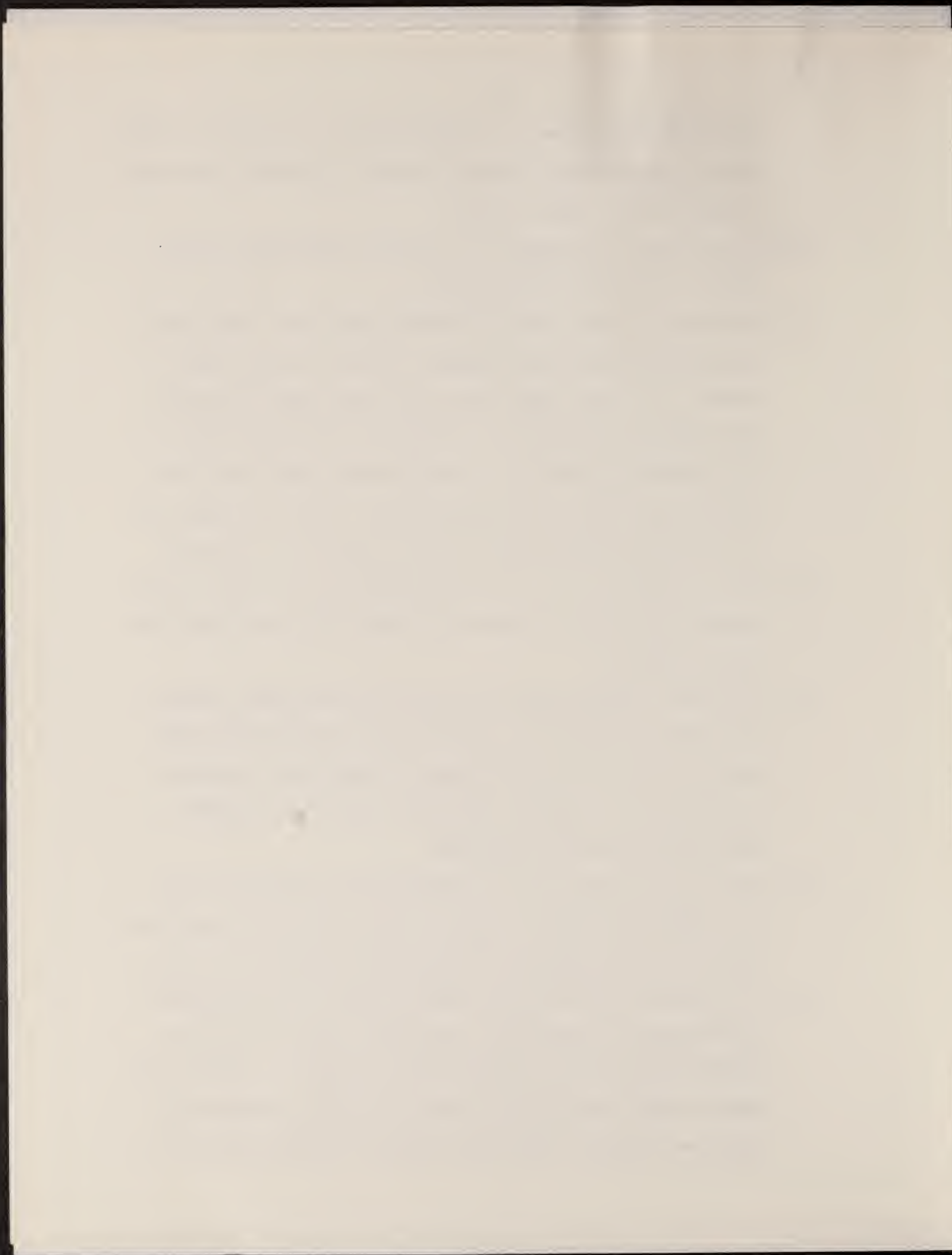
A.P. That's right. North America is the only place, as of today, that has sufficient resources, technology, trained personnel, arable climate,...or I mean, arable soil, and climatic range, and fresh water supply, to establish and to maintain a design for living, at the level we are discussing, or thinking about. North America is the only place where that is possible today. Other areas may reach it, but this is something that is not of concern to us right now.

H.K. Well, so it's basically sort of isolationist, then. Is it...are you concerned with trying to help other portions of the earth reach the levels of growth...

A.P. Technocracy originally ~~did~~ and still does concern itself primarily with problems facing America...North America, and we contend that, unless we can solve our own problems, at home, we have certainly no business, or no right, to interfere or try to solve somebody else's problems, off this continent.

H.K. Well, it...(A.P. Pardon me !)...Excuse me, but it would seem that the problems of the other nations are more serious at the moment than those of the North American continent because they're more basic...

A.P. It all depends on how you look at it, of course. You probably are referring maybe to starvation, and so forth, but realize that the problems facing us are so serious today, and they are getting more serious, that, unless they are solved, and in the relatively near future, we're going to enter into, probably, a situation where our



survival is at stake. We cannot continue to gut this continent of its physical resources, contaminate the environment, and waste things and people...natural resources and human resources...the way we have for the last 200 years...we cannot continue to do that long, and survive. The rate at which change occurs is greater on this continent than anywhere else because we convert more energy per capita per day than any other area on earth. Things move fast in America.

H.K. One of the methods...one of the suggested problems of the modern society in North America is the Price System, and I believe Technocracy advocates the elimination of the Price System and a replacement with a system based on energy rather than the money system...right now.

A.P. Yes, that's correct. In its analysis...^{incidentally} I would like to point out that Technocracy Inc. is an outgrowth of a study made by an earlier group known as the Technical Alliance, which first came into existence in the winter of 1918-19 when a group of citizens in New York City realized that a change had occurred on this continent that had never happened anywhere before in all history, and they set about to determine, or find out, what caused this change. And they found that we had evolved from a low-energy to a high-energy society, and this changed the environment in such a way that we...it necessitated a change in social controls. Now their study involved an analysis of how our social-economic system works and we call it a Price System, wherein everything is exchanged or bought or sold on the basis of "value", stated in terms of "price", and the Price System, which is an ancient way of doing things, cannot operate in a high-energy situation where production can exceed the ability to consume. And we've reached that stage here. You cannot...the Price System is failing, not because we say so, but because of its inherent characteristics.



H.K. So you advocate replacing it with a system based on something called an Energy Certificate, which seems to be based on...energy.

A.P. Yes, because anything that happens in the physical world...any movement...any change...any activity...requires the degradation or the conversion or use of energy in some way or other. Nothing happens without an energy change or an energy conversion. And of course all of the things that we produce, the things that we distribute, the things that we consume, requires energy. Energy is measurable and, on the basis of energy measurements, we can balance our production and our consumption, keep our physical equipment on a ... what we call a balanced load, producing those things that we need for consumption, not over-producing and not under-producing, but balancing production and consumption.

H.K. So, you mention in your booklet that the Energy Certificate would be a non-transferable item specifically allocated to certain people, and that only this person could spend this Energy Certificate. This was mentioned as a way of preventing theft and other things. This would seem to be more...this aspect of the Energy Certificate would seem to be more of just an extended sort of credit system - sort of like a credit card, only, maybe perhaps...

A.P. You can look at it that way. I mean, the Energy Certificate is simply a piece of paper, or a card, an energy credit card, if you like, which is merely part of the over-all design for the distribution of goods and services to the population. The mechanism...the mechanics...of distributing things is based upon energy measurements and the Energy Certificate simply is part of that mechanism. And of course it is issued to every adult, male and female alike, equally, starting at age 25, for the balance of their lifetime. Those people under age 25 would receive a subsistence allowance in some form. But the Energy Certificate itself



means an equal share for every adult, male and female, of the production of this continent.

H.K. How would the amount of this Energy Certificate be determined? I note a figure that was quoted here as a total income of \$25,000 1948 dollars annually. Is this the plan...?

A.P. Rather than trying to relate it to dollars, because the fact that people usually ask, "How much am I going to get?", or, "What is the relation of your income in a Technate to our system in the Price System, in terms of dollars", - this is not really applicable, because, first of all, the dollar changes its value from day to day, and what the dollar can purchase does not remain constant. This is one of the fallacies, or the frailties, of the inadequacies of the Price System, in that the dollar doesn't measure anything. And the design of the distributive...the distribution mechanism in a Technate, based on energy accounting, means that we would measure all of the energy that is used in a given time period...let us say, one year, two years...^a a given period...and from that total energy, energy from all sources, would be subtracted the amount of energy necessary to build, and operate, and maintain our productive mechanism. What is left would be divided up as energy units and distributed equally to each and every adult citizen. And it would be stated on the certificate in some unit of energy, whether it was jules, or ergs, or some unit that is fixed...its arbitrary...but it is constant from day to day and year to year.

H.K. So therefore the income would vary, depending on how much energy was needed for production and...

A.P. Yes, to some degree. In other words, one of the things that Technocracy has always been concerned with, and it dates back to 1933, which is about - what - 30, 40 years ago - 45 years ago - we have been concerned



with conservation. Why waste things? We are not going to produce anything that is not consumed, or desired for consumption. We are not going to over-produce. And so the amount of energy used in each period will vary. We certainly will not continue with the horrendous waste that exists today. For example, in the United States we've got about 220,000,000 population and 115,000,000 automotive vehicles. That's about, at least, five times, perhaps ten times, more automobiles, or cars, ^{and} trucks, and buses than is needed.

H.K. So what do you define as a functional job? Because, for instance, do jobs in the fields of the arts and sciences...what...well, for instance, a painter might not appear to make a significant contribution to current society. Perhaps nobody wants to...

A.P. On the contrary ! We do not view certain occupations - you mentioned the painter - as unnecessary. After all, we are not talking about a "machine", we're talking about operating the continent of North America and the technology that exists on this continent for the benefit of human beings, and therefore the operation is designed to meet their needs and to make life not only more pleasurable but more meaningful - and the arts play a big part in that ! We in no way propose or intend, or look forward to the elimination of cultural aspects. In fact, in a Technate, for the first time in history, cultural pursuits will have free...a free...an open opportunity to flourish, simply because people will be freed from all of the unnecessary drudgery that the Price System imposes upon them.

H.K. I notice that, in relation to that, that it's quoted that, in the final established Price...I mean Technate, there will be...the jobs will involve much less work than nowadays. I believe it was four hours a day for 165 days a year - was the figures quoted.

A.P. That could be. Definitely the number of hours per day, the number of



days per week, the number of weeks or work periods per year, will be held to a minimum, simply because work...I mean, there's no virtue in work. If there was virtue in work, hard, manual toil, never would ever any labor-saving device ever have been invented. Why do people devise ways of eliminating work? And we've been doing this for many, many centuries - finding ways of doing things easier. This complex that people have - this hang-up - about jobs, is a lot of nonsense. If it was virtuous, or if there was anything useful in human toil, we wouldn't be spending our time finding ways to avoid it.

H.K. This seems to sort of lead into the question of the society. I noticed within your handout that it was stated that society would be figured out on...would be sort of run on the basis of what seemed to be implied of mathematical formulas regarding society. Is this really possible? Can you reduce society to mathematical formulas or to specific stereotypes in such an effective manner?

A.P. Well, again the answer is yes and no. If you consider some of the things that occur in our society today - that we accept and we accept it readily - without question - are already reduced to mathematical formulations. I mean the computer industry is rampant with all kinds of applications of reducing some process to a mathematical formulation, and we accept this. So, the people who are concerned, the individual, or any person who is concerned about our becoming automatons, or mechanical creatures, hasn't thought this through very much. How many persons do you believe exist or live in Canada today, who would prefer to eliminate automotive transportation or air travel, or high-speed rail travel, and go back to the horse and buggy?

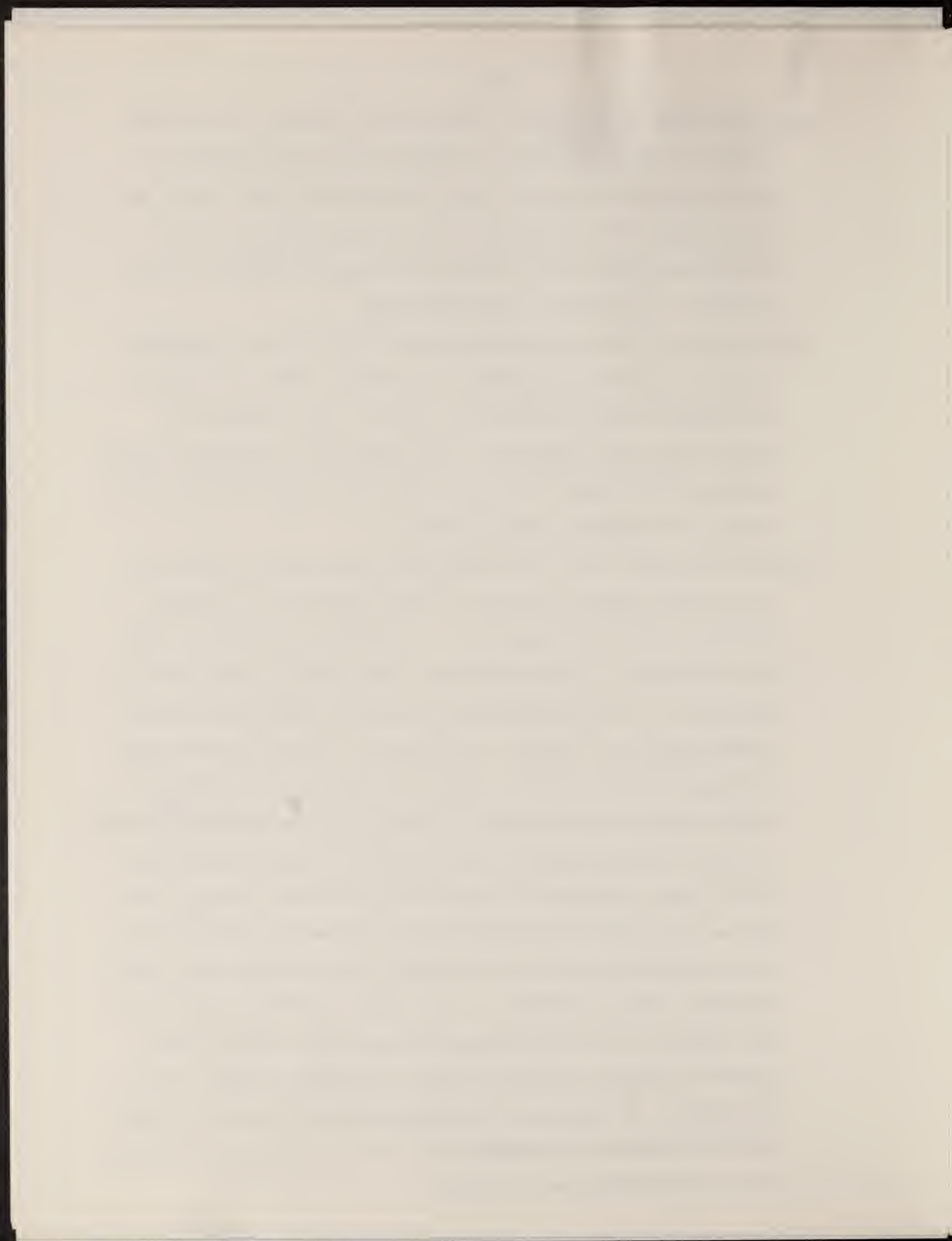
H.K. Well, it's not really that many, but there are a lot of people who resist, specifically, automation. For instance, within the Post Office there is a large resistance towards automation.



A.P. Do you think...answering your question with a question...do you think that this might be ^{because} ~~that~~ they are concerned about the jeopardising of their jobs, and consequently their incomes, in this Price System? Are they thinking about eliminating the job, the toil involved, or are they thinking about how it affects their economic security? If they lose their job, they lose their income today.

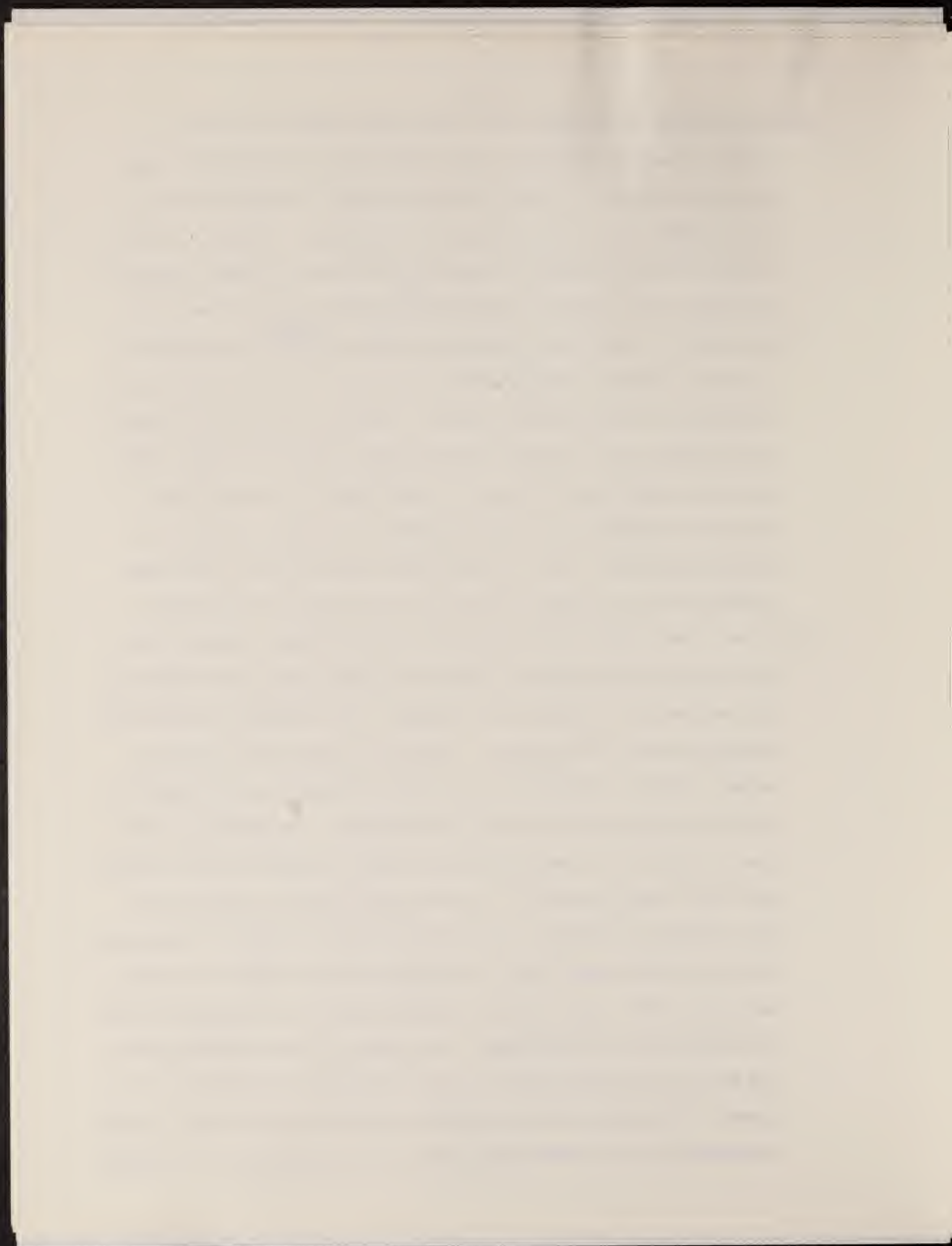
H.K. Well, they're not really losing their jobs, 'cause they're guaranteed another job within the Post Office, or whatever, system. It's more of an emotional thing to...it's tied in with the social problem that people like to feel that they're making significant contributions to the economy and don't like to feel that they're just pushing buttons on the machine, or something, along that line...

A.P. Well, of course, I'm not too familiar with your system in Canada; but in the United States, of course, the postal system is in a shambles right now...not due to automation. It's probably due to the fact that some individuals, in their resistance to this physical trend that's occurring, are in effect sabotaging it...maybe not intentionally...maybe through ignorance or whatever...stubbornness. You see, the human animal all through history has been a really cussed individual, you know. He resists change in any form, and, of course, if a man has worked ^{for} any length of time in a given occupation, there's a fixation that set in, and the older he gets, sometimes, the greater the difficulty to change, occurs. But we're not really concerned about that, because the problems facing this continent are so grave that we don't concern ourselves about little individual likes and dislikes. We are facing a situation, now, of survival. Believe me, as our environment deteriorates, whether we live or perish will depend on whether we make some intelligent choice in the near future. We can't go on continually gutting our countries of their physical resources...the minerals and so forth...the energy...and polluting the environment, and still live.



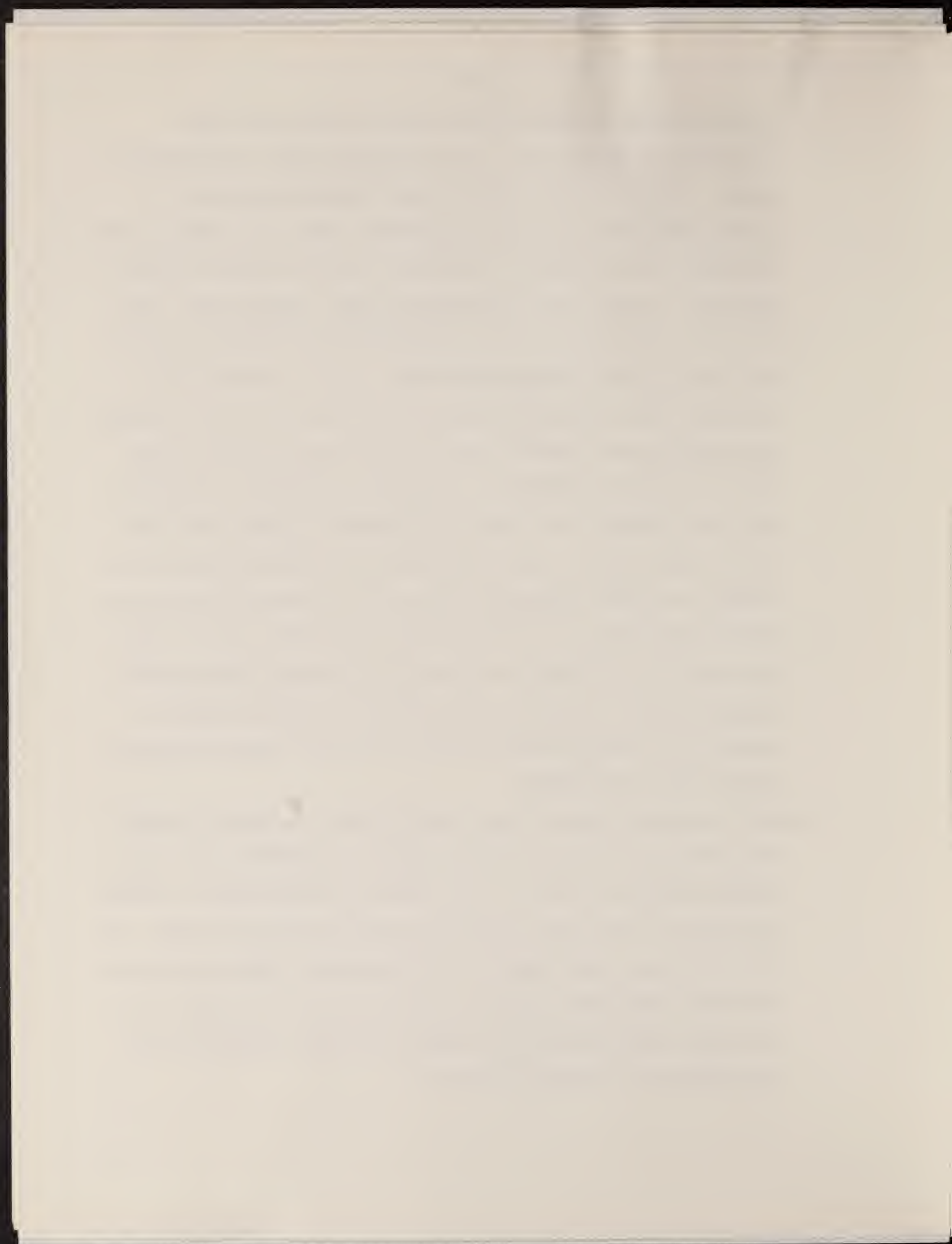
H.K. This problem of individual likes and dislikes seems to lead into another aspect of Technocracy that I notice that it specifically comes out and states that it does not believe in what I or anybody else in this country would probably define as a democracy. It seems to be more along the line of elitism, in a way that those who are better qualified in certain areas will make the decision^s on these areas and that they will take in account their knowledge and ~~will~~ not ^{really} take into account the likes and dislikes of people within the country. It seems like...it is noted that...in areas of, for instance, biology, biologists would make the decisions, and, in areas involving energy, experts in energy would make these decisions. This seems to lead towards a sort of elitism where not everybody has an equal say within the system; and there is within Technocracy a sort of trend towards favoritism for Technocrats, probably based on the fact that they are the founders of the system.

A.P. Oh no ! You've asked several questions in one mouthful. First of all, let us very definitely make a distinction between members of Technocracy Inc. and members of society in a Technate. If a Technate is established, Technocracy Inc. will disappear. I mean, its purpose will have been served. Unlike a political party, we have an objective, and, should we reach it, it means the end of this organization. A politician, as you know of course - he seeks office and he wants to remain in office forever. But that's beside the point. We were talking...you were asking about this "elitism", possibly. It's not Technocrats, or members of Technocracy, but in our system today, there is "elitism"...if you prefer to use that word...it's your word, not mine...already exists in our different fields of endeavour that are functional. For example, in the telephone system, the men...or the women...that make the decisions are those that are competent. I'm talking about the physical operation of the system, not the accountants, or the advertising people, or the stockholders. I'm talking



about the people who design, build, install, operate, and repair the physical equipment that we use to communicate with...the functional people. Now, the decisions made by those individuals are made by those trained and experienced and qualified to make such decisions, and they got there by a process of selection. In...you mentioned something about this country, or the United States, being a democracy...of course which is a myth,..but we are not concerned with any democratic process ; we're talking about functional operations. And in a democracy...if there were such a thing...the leadership is elected, and we kid ourselves into thinking we're doing that today, in Canada and the United States. But in a functional situation the leadership is selected. For example, if a person works in, we'll say, in the telephone company, and a promotion is open...I mean a spot is open...above his particular level of activity, he is today recommended by his peers and appointed from above to the next higher job, or next higher niche in the ladder, and this would go on and on, all the way up to the top, and it exists right now in the telephone system. A man who might be defined or called the chief engineer of the telephone system didn't get there by a democratic process; he got there by performance.

H.K. Well, a political system is quite different than a business or an operation like that. Political systems...there is a difference in political systems, whether you want the whole country to run efficiently or whether you want it to run in such a manner that people within it are happy. If you want to say...like, democracy is not necessarily efficient; it's one of the more inefficient systems around; but it works in the sense that the people within the country are happier with their system than they are outside of it. Material wealth is...



A.P. You're not serious ! You're really not serious ! Now, do you think that the people in Canada today who do not have jobs, who owe tremendous bills, who are facing inflation daily, whose taxes are rising, who have diseases, who can't ^a pay their hospital bills, whose children lack education, are happy because we have a so-called democracy?

H.K. They're probably happier than they are within the Soviet Union...if they say they are unhappy...

A.P. We're talking about this continent...

H.K. Well, it's not that easy to eliminate it...down to this continent...

A.P. Let's not make comparisons with the Soviet Union or any other nation, because we, as North American citizens, should be concerned with North American problems first and foremost. Now, if there are other problems, we don't deny they exist, or that they should be addressed, but the problems facing us here are the most critical ones, and unless we solve these problems, we certainly aren't in a position to solve somebody else's problems.

H.K. Are they really the most critical problems, though?

A.P. To us...why not? Doesn't inflation today affect you here?...I mean Canadian inflation...affect you as a Canadian citizen more than inflation in Germany?

H.K. Perhaps, to a degree, it might. But is that a logical reason...is it really a problem? It's a personal, emotional thing, to feel when you go out there and see 10% inflation, but if you go down to Chile and you see 400% inflation it seems to me the problems of inflation in Chile...

A.P. It's more than a personal emotion...it's more than a personal emotion, when the inflation reaches a point where your income is insufficient to provide those things that you think are essential...or are essential, *it isn't a question of emotion,* it's a question of need. Now, let's not get off...lets not get off the track. When you start talking about "emotional" or "philosophic concepts", or a "bleeding heart" idea about what's happening to other people, it's a



bunch of nonsense, simply because, you know very well, and every other Canadian...that, every other intelligent Canadian...and most Canadians are intelligent...they all know that their own problems come first, and somebody else's problem, 5,000 miles away, definitely doesn't take priority, so let's not kid ourselves about that.

H.K. Well, that would seem to lead into a thing...let's all of us go in Edmonton and say to hell with everybody else in the country, because our problems are more important than them. This seems to lead to... that's just carrying the case a little further.

A.P. No, it's not carrying it further simply because, on this continent, which has the highest standard of living of any area on earth...does it not?

H.K. Not really...well, okay, if you want to take it as a whole, I suppose. There are other areas, in some aspects...

A.P. Well, it...in some aspects, yes, that's true. We have the highest rate of energy conversion. Of course, we waste almost half of it. But the people in North America definitely enjoy a standard of living that is not enjoyed...as you just mentioned...the poor, starving people of South America and so forth. We are not starving, but our society is built up, or made up, of so many different kinds of processes that are inter-related and inter-dependent that your problems on this continent... and my problems on this continent...are all our problems, as Americans. Now the distinction made between Canadian citizens and United States citizens, from the standpoint of Technocracy, also is nonsense. We look upon citizens on this continent as North Americans, and that imaginary line, called the Canadian-American border...where is it? Did you ever trip over the 49th parallel?



H.K. Okay, there is...you might go that far, but what is the border between us and the rest of the world. For instance, the world economic problem right now is what is affecting...North America...

A.P. And unfortunately, the world is so situated, it was put together, somewhere along the line, in such a fashion that the distribution of resources is quite unequal, and, during the growth of the human race, the increase in population has been very unequal. Therefore the problems are quite different in different areas. But we're speaking about the problems in North America because we are North Americans. And we consider North America as that area from the equator to the North Pole, from the islands in the Caribbean, Bermuda, the West Indies, Cuba, and Greenland, all the way over to the international date-line, as comprising North America. That is the area that we're concerned with, and it is unique in the world. There is no other area that is comparable to it.

H.K. Okay, that's...

A.P. We're lucky !

H.K. Okay, we'll leave that question alone and perhaps return to the question of the implementation of Technocracy. I've been reading over it. I notice that the current political and economic system within North America would supposedly be replaced with a system of syndicates within the different fields, each syndicate which would have a head who would be recommended by his peers and selected from above, and all these heads would belong to ^a...one body which would select the Continental Director.

A.P. Let me interrupt. The word is "sequence"... "functional sequence"...not "syndicate".

H.K. Well, it's sort of in...along the line of a syndicate. I assume that it would be divided into different areas...perhaps communications would be one sequence, or...

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A.P. Correct, yes. But as a sequence, in that there's a definite - a defined pattern, a direction - and we call them vertical sequences, simply because they are aligned in that manner, such as the telephone company is today. And almost all of our productive...our industrial processes... are vertically aligned today...on this continent. They already exist, and in a Technate, the design for the operation as a Technate would be composed of 70, or 80...somewhere...I don't know the exact number...and that number is not a fixed number - it may grow or diminish, depending upon circumstances. But let's say there were 75 sequences. A number of them would be production sequences wherein goods are produced, and the others would be service sequences that render services, such as transportation, or health, or education,--there is no product involved; I mean, you are rendering a service to society, or to the people. And the chief, or the top administrator of each sequence...the chief engineer, perhaps, or the chief physician, or the chief educator, what-
depending on the nature of the sequence,
ever...the top person...(this is probably interference. H.K. Naw, it's nothing.)...the top person...let's say there's 75 sequences, we would have a Continental Control Board made up of 75 individuals, men and women, who are automatically on the Control by virtue of they're being the Head of a Sequence. Now, they didn't get to the head of their sequence by election, but by selection. And they remain there as long as their performance is such that that particular sequence runs efficiently. Their sitting in on the Continental Board is merely to co-ordinate all of the sequences, so that you have a smooth...a harmonious...operation. And they would serve the same length of time as everybody else, about twenty years of their life. They may not reach the top during...I mean immediately, will we say, at age 25...but they would retire at ~~the~~ age of 45, as anyone else. That is, they could... they wouldn't be obligated to work beyond that time !



H.K. The person who is best suited to run, for instance, the transportation sequence, would not necessarily be best suited to have an input into the continental problems. For instance, a person whose training is in transportation wouldn't have that much of an idea of the problems^{of the}...social problems...of the society, or the problems involved within the educational system...

A.P. This is the reason for the Continental Control...the Board...

H.K. Well, he would be...

A.P. which is...each one represents, you might say, a department...we call it a sequence, and they...You see, first of all, let us consider the design. And may I make an analogy. It may not be 100% applicable, but let us take an orchestra: An orchestra is assembled^s, which is made up of 50 different musicians, all trained to...each one trained to play a given instrument. Now, they sit down...take their positions...and the conductor instructs them and they start to play the score. Now, they follow the score which was set down by the composer, was it not? Well now, the analogy I'm trying to draw is that we start with the design. In the case of the orchestra, it's the score. Now if they all play a different piece, it wouldn't be^a very harmonious, or a very...the result would probably be quite aggravating; - if you take 50 musicians and have them all play at the same time 50 different compositions. They follow the score, and do this, of course, willingly, and, hopefully, the result is pleasant. Well, in^a Technocracy, we have a score, which is the basic design. And we, as Technocrats...as members of Technocracy Inc....are offering this design to the American people, if they ~~will~~ accept it. It is expected...or anticipated...that they will follow it. Now, if the design needs changing, there will be adequate opportunities for input from the population, suggesting that certain things be designed. By whom? By the



people operating it. We're not talking of one part of our society^{as} being "in control" of things and the other part being subservient to them.

We're all in this thing!

H.K. Well, it seems to me there's be no real input from the lower echelons of the sequences, so to speak.

A.P. Very much so !. Very, very much so ! Just ^{as} is in industry today. The efficiency of how...or the degree of efficiency of any physical operation depends on the people involved understanding what the operation is, and functioning in such a way as...in...harmoniously, orchestrating their efforts, you might say. Acting in harmony, as a team. And there are dozens of examples. Just think of it for a minute. On an airplane, the pilot, the co-pilot, the crew chief, the cabin attendants, and so on, all have a job to do. Now the stewardess or ^{the} cabin attendant, she doesn't go and say: "Well it's my turn to fly this machine, isn't it? Captain, you go out and serve the coffee !" Each one has a job, and each ^{one} does his job, and they succeed in getting people from one place to another. And you can apply that same sort of thing...same sort of thinking in almost any physical operation. It's a question of team-work.

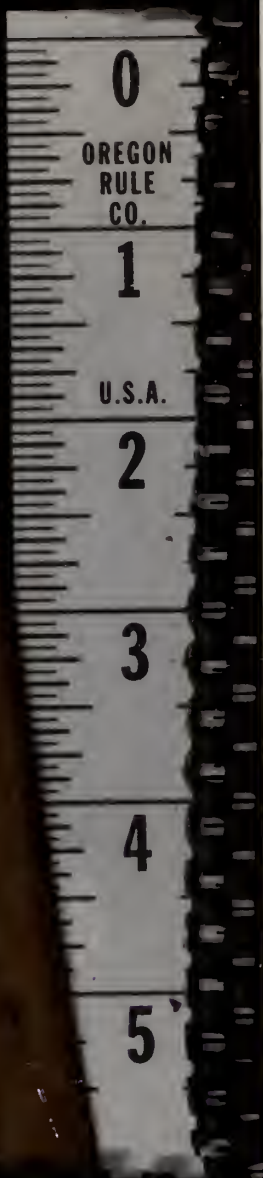
H.K. Perhaps as a last question you could tell our listeners how they can get in contact with Technocracy, if they are interested.

A.P. I thought you would never ask ! There is an office of Technocracy Inc. in the HUB Mall...in the north end of the H.U.B. Mall. It's on the second level, I believe. There is a sign on the door: "Technocracy Inc.", and it is open by day, I think, throughout the week. There is a telephone number; and a number of Technocrats available to contact. But if you have any questions, or want to know more about it, drop in at the office ^{open in} ~~at~~ the...at the Technocracy office ~~down~~ at the north end of the HUB Mall.

H.K. Thank you, Mr. Petersen. This has been Harvey King, with "Probe".



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TRANSCRIPT
OF
CKUA'S BROADCAST VERSION OF
ARVID PETERSEN'S PUBLIC LECTURE ON TECHNOCRACY
OF
3 NOVEMBER 1977

This is ACCESS Radio, CKUA. Fifty years and counting. On this Saturday Public Affairs Program retired Design Artist Arvid Petersen of Seattle offers an Introduction to the Ideas of Technocracy for the scientific management of resources, technology and energy.

As all of you are aware, the world is faced with numerous and sometimes seemingly insoluble problems. As members of Technocracy Inc., as citizens of North America, we concern ourselves primarily with the problems on this continent. And, as all of you are very much aware, the increasing rate of inflation and increasing taxes, nagging unemployment, political corruption on every level of government (most of you, I believe, have read or heard about the top banana down in the United States involved in some little skull-surgery); and, of course, there are energy problems facing us; pollution; business instability; crime...a multitude of problems, and they plague us day in and day out.

The reason that we are concerned and the reason we are talking to you is because a solution must be found to these problems and it must be found soon. The problems affect all of us in one way or another, in some degree or other. Now we haven't come here to scare you, nor to entertain you, to amuse you. We have come here primarily to introduce to you the body of thought known as Technocracy, because as far as we know, no person, no group, no organization on this continent has come up or offered a design, a presentation, a proposal that is capable of solving North America's problems, other than Technocracy. If you know of any, we certainly would like to know about it.

Technocracy might be said to be the scientific answer to our social problems. And it is scientific because it was born from a scientific analysis of the industrial growth and the rate of production increase or the rate of growth of production on this continent. The problems facing America are unique. They are different from the problems facing other parts of the world.

Now, before I go any farther, let me explain: I, having been a citizen of the United States, have a weakness to refer to people as Americans, and I don't mean citizens of the United States - I mean citizens of the North American continent. You, as citizens of Canada, from the viewpoint of Technocracy, are Americans. Not citizens of the United States, but citizens of the continent of North America. Bear that in mind, because the statistics that I use and some of the illustrations come from data gathered in the United States. I refer to it as American, but we are talking about problems facing the entire continent of North America.

And we, as citizens of North America, have been unable to solve our social difficulties simply because we have failed to recognize the cause. The cause of most of our social ills is the economic system under which we live - and we call that the Price System. We'll talk about this to some little detail as we go along.

The story of Technocracy might be said to start with the incorporation of this organization in 1933. But its origin goes back to the winter of 1918-19. That was when a group of citizens in New York City realized that something was happening on the continent of North America that had never occurred before in the entire history of the human race.

It was during World War I that the United States removed or took about four million able-bodied young Americans out of their jobs or their schools, out of production, off the farms; They put them in the Armed Forces and they shipped about half that number - about two million of them - overseas. They were gone for 18 or 20 months or so. But during the period of their absence the United States not only supplied the weapons of war to the Allies in Europe and a good portion of the food and clothing to the Allies, but they also provided for the civilian needs of people back at home. And the Technical Alliance was curious to know how we could do this without 4 million people. I mean working people. So they set about to make a study of how this could have happened, and they called it the Energy Survey of North America.

Now, in the year 1930, the group took on the name or became known as the Technical Alliance. The names of those individuals on the screen - there are sixteen in number, I believe - we will not talk about each or any of them, in fact - but everyone of those persons was rather eminent in his or her particular field, and the leader or the coordinator of the group was a gentleman named Howard Scott, who is referred to as Chief Engineer. And Mr. Scott later became the founder and the Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc. That was in the year 1933!

The Energy Survey made by the Technical Alliance uncovered some very interesting data and the group came to a very significant and amazing - almost amazing - conclusion, after gathering sufficient data and collating it and charting it and so forth. Now we should understand something about the nature or what the study was - the Energy Survey of North America - and we would like to do that by putting it into a time reference.

That chart doesn't have much on but two dates. We merely want to call your attention to the year 1800 because it is a general dividing line between the old and the new - the events that happened prior to 1800, and those since - and what the difference is - or was. We will add to this chart during the course of our little discussion tonight; but we can very positively state that prior to 1800 North America was a low energy civilization. And reason: the principal engine for converting energy, to do work, to produce goods, all through history up to 1800, was the human being. And we know that an adult man or woman can convert energy at the rate of about 1/10 horsepower over an extended work time. And that is a very low rate of energy conversion. The average home refrigerator has a one-quarter, or perhaps a one-fifth, horsepower electric motor in it; several times greater than this. And it makes little difference the size, age, sex or disposition of the machine - the human being - he cannot exceed that rate of energy conversion for a very long period of time. All through history, 98% of all work done was the result of human effort. Now, the remaining 2%, because it was not muscle power - it came from outside of the human body - it is extraneous energy, non-human. And the 2% extraneous energy, of course, as you all well know, came from horses and oxen, crude water wheels and wind mills.

Now if we were to take our 98% human energy factor and the 2% extraneous - transpose that to our time reference. Let us consider this line to be 100% from bottom to top; 98 is up near the top, 2 down near the bottom, and there are the two lines. Let's extend those lines from the year 1800 backwards into history. No matter how far back you care to go, they will remain straight and parallel; no ups, no downs. And we call that a social steady state. No change in the rate of

energy conversion from one generation to the next. Societies all over the world, all through history were locked into a fixed condition. Therefore we can state very definitely that: if the engine is limited, the output from the engine also will be limited. And of course if the output is limited it simply means that we could not produce enough goods to satisfy everyone's needs; there were shortages; not enough to go around. And those conditions are generally referred to as scarcity conditions. The question is: how did the existence of scarcity - shortages of materials for consumption - affect the evolution or the development of society?

Let us consider this diagram to represent a social system. There's scarcity - and we've drawn it as a triangle...a broad base because down at the bottom of the economic scale is the greatest scarcity. And it is also where the greatest number of human beings usually are found. As we taper to the top the more affluent, the rich, the privileged, whatever, the number of individuals are fewer and fewer. However, scarcity in a low energy society permeates the whole structure. Now, as all of you know, down through the centuries, different kinds of societies have been relatively self-sufficient. That is, everybody, because they did things by hand, were able to produce, in a crude way, a very low standard of living, but they provided for their own food, clothing, housing, etc. Their standard of living, by comparison today on this continent, was relatively low. But they were rather self-sufficient.

However, as you all know, some individuals became skilled craftsmen, specializing in certain things; like a cooper, or a cabinet maker, blacksmith, whatever. And that person could produce, or grow or make, more of a single commodity than he himself could consume. And so he naturally began to trade what he had for something that somebody else had. And that was the beginning of what we call the Price System - because in order

to effect these exchanges, bartering, trading - meant that a value had to be established on the commodities - a worth - a price - had to be given to the goods. And in direct barter, of course, a man would simply evaluate what he had. For example, a horse might be worth five pigs, or something like that.

But bartering was inconvenient. And somebody, somewhere along the line, thought up the idea that we might use a single commodity to evaluate all other commodities. Which was done. In ancient Egypt, they say that the single commodity for evaluating other things was wheat. Some societies have used sea-shells. Later on, of course, little tokens made out of metals - copper, gold, silver, bronze - also were used as a medium of exchange. And we later called those things, Money.

But all through the whole evolutionary process, the buying and selling or the exchanging of goods was based on the value; and the value was determined by the relative scarcity; in other words, the scarcer something was, usually the higher its price. And we still operate that way.

Now, as time went by, philosophic concepts or political controls, have been imposed upon society to regulate human affairs. There are a few of them: Monarchy, Autocracy, Democracy, Socialism, Communism, Fascism, etc. etc. There are many more. But they all have something in common. Every single one of these operates within the general structure of a Price System, wherein goods and services are exchanged on the basis of value that arises from scarcity.

In today's society on this continent we are said to have a Democracy. We've been told that the United States and Canada have democratic governments. We're not going to press the point, but sometimes referred to as a republic or as a representative government, and as you all know, we choose to elect our leaders - elect our leaders. And in the election process, this is done by a consensus of opinion, usually. Somebody wants to become, you

know, a political leader, or a leader in the government, and he puts on little speeches and so forth; he becomes a party member, he has a name label, and we care not what party, what name label he goes under, after he gives his little speeches, the population in general, on the basis of the consensus of opinion, select an individual. And what qualifications he has for the job are more or less irrelevant.

In the United States the Federal Government puts out a manual, about an inch and a half thick. It lists the pre-requisites for hundreds of different kinds of vocations, occupations, professions, etc. All sorts of disciplines represented. But there is no description anywhere in that manual as to what the qualification of a politician is. Anybody can become a politician.

However, in this way that we have been operating - now we're not criticizing this - we're merely pointing out what has happened and what exists today. Technocracy is not concerned about blaming somebody. We're merely analyzing. And another way to describe this low energy society - an agrarian society - a pre-technological - horse and buggy? Why not use the word 'ox-cart civilization' simply because an ox-cart moves along rather slowly, it's a crude operation, a simple machine. The individual running the ox-cart sits on the seat - and how is the control maintained? Well most of you, whether you've ridden on one or not, know that he has ahold of two leather straps - you pull on one - you pull on the other - you pull on both of them - that's the way you manage an ox-cart. It's simple to do and almost anybody can learn how. And if you happen to make a mistake, what difference does it make? You're moving along at 3 or 4 miles an hour, and there's nothing very serious. That's in a low energy civilization.

Compare that with a high energy civilization. You're moving along at Mach I in an airplane. You don't pull on leather straps to avoid a catastrophe. You dare not. However in a low energy society, because the ox-cart

represents this low order of magnitude of operations, we could say that the head of state - you know, the King - Emperor - Prime Minister - President - whoever - whatever name label you use - the head of state might be referred to as Chief Ox-cart driver. And in a democracy, we have been told that everyone is eligible to become the Chief Ox-cart Driver. How's that done? As we said, by election. They give you little speeches, etc., and so forth. And we've been doing that in the United States for over 200 years. Up in Canada, it's been well over a hundred. The process, of course, has been if Mr. A. is the Chief and he doesn't prove out to be - you know - likeable, or satisfactory, we replace him with Mr. B. Then we remove B and put in C, followed by D, etc.

How does that kind of activity affect our standard of living? Does it produce goods and services for consumption? Does it change the rate of energy conversion? Certainly not! And it makes little difference who the Chief happens to be.

There are only three things that enter into the picture when you are talking about the standard of living of any given society: the availability of resources; the state of the technology; and the rate, or the efficiency of the energy conversion. Because those are the things from which and through which goods and services are produced for consumption. Everything we use comes from the environment; and it is made useful or it's turned into human use-forms by the application of energy, in one way or another.

Now we have been talking or telling you about the Price System. Before we go farther here is the definition of a Price System. Any social system that exchanges goods and services by trade or commerce based on commodity evaluation, uses debt tokens or money, is a Price System. All Price Systems, everywhere, past and present, have two basic requirements: there must be scarcity; there must be growth or expansion.

Now we've discussed scarcity to a little degree here; and prior to

1900 scarcity was a natural phenomenon on the North American continent, simply because of that one-twentieth horsepower rate of energy conversion of the human machine. However because the continent was huge and the ... and relatively young; in the settlement of this vast continent the population moved westward; it increased in numbers and growth or expansion did occur. Therefore during our national history these two requirements were satisfied, and up until about 1900 the Price System worked relatively or moderately well. I mean things went along; there wasn't too much distress and we were told all sorts of things about working hard and producing things and so forth. We had few serious problems up until about 1900.

But let's consider, or let's talk just for a moment, how scarcity or value, or price, affects all of us every day. Now you take it for granted you know what value is and so forth, but I would like to impose upon you - I ask your indulgence - to let me explain - give you a simple little example. All of us use a very important commodity every day of our lives, right this minute we are consuming it, every one of us - five minutes without it and you join your ancestors. What is it? Right now in this room we're all consuming something that's essential. Isn't it the air we're breathing? Now the air in this room is more or less abundant. That is, there's enough to go around - it isn't scarce - there's an adequate supply - and the claim that we have - each of us - on this air, is equal. But it's not identical. It's equal simply because there's enough to go around. It is not identical. The amount of air that each one of us is consuming depends upon our own metabolism or the size of our lungs. And therefore because we have an adequate supply, it has no value. Its price is zero. And there isn't one of you in here who is breathing fast, taking 3 or 4 breaths in order to use up more breath than your neighbor, in order to gain status, or in order to become a big-shot air breather.

And of course there's another commodity that's essential to life. We must have it as human beings, regularly - and that's water. And on this continent, in general, water also is relatively abundant. It has no price. Its value is zero. Now it's true there's been some problems with the drought in some area - but that is due - its due to the weather, naturally, but also because of the tremendous waste of our water supply. North America has the greatest supply of fresh water of any continental area on earth.

Everything else, other than these two commodities, everything in this world that we consume - all other commodities - has a price attached to them, usually because of the relative scarcity.

Now going to all our ... time reference, once more, we have already established that a social steady state existed prior to 1800. And just prior to that year - 1782, I believe - about the same time that the United States became an independent country - over in Scotland a young fellow by the name of James Watt developed the first double-acting steam engine. And that was the beginning of an entirely new way to convert energy, using extraneous energy found in wood or coal, to do work.

Since Mr. Watt's invention there has been an ever accelerating progression to bigger and faster and more efficient energy converting machinery. And of course North America has produced the most, the fastest.

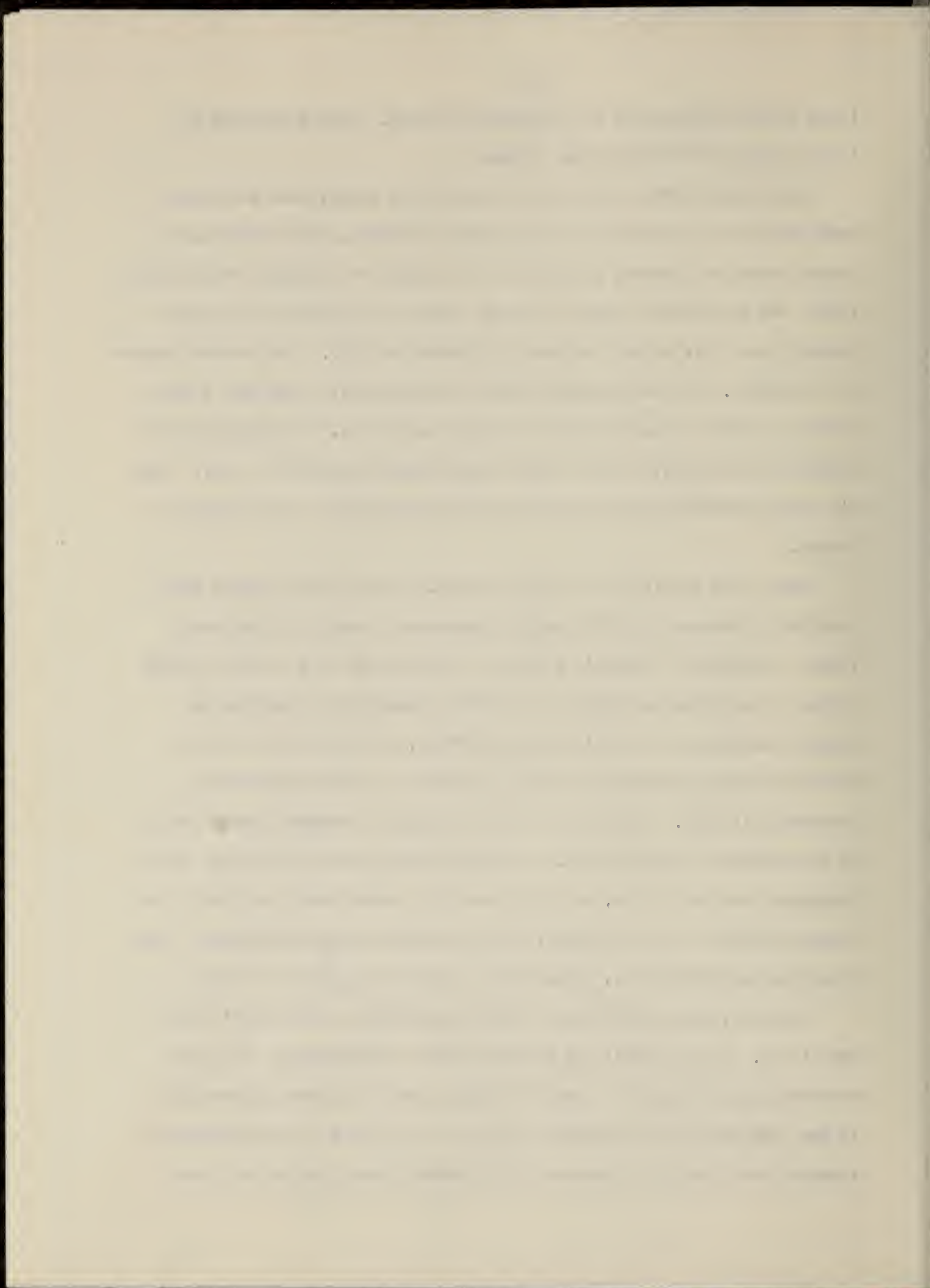
The Technical Alliance realized in 1918 that this social steady state that had existed for centuries began to change about 1800 - the beginning of the use of extraneous energy with that simple steam engine. This line started downward and this line started upward - something like that. And as we used more and more extraneous energy these lines accelerated in their movement and direction. The Technical Alliance, having gathered sufficient data, made the prediction that if the trends continued, the

lines would cross and end up something like that. The 1% would go up to the top; the 99% down to the bottom.

Mr. Howard Scott, who was the leader of the group, made the statement publicly in 1931 that if these trends continued, North America, the United States and Canada, would face an economic and financial crisis by 1930. Now he said that almost a decade before it happened, and you all probably are aware of what happened in October of 1929. Our economic system hit the skids. The stock market collapsed on Wall St., went into a nose dive, and about 5 billion dollars of stock evaporated. Millionaires were wiped out over night, and the whole economy almost ground to a halt. Simply because something had happened at the stock market, or the stock exchange.

Well, that wasn't the end of the story. Some of these people that lost their fortunes in this peculiar phenomenon - they also lost their lives. I mean they couldn't take it. They went up to 30 - 40 - or 50th levels in buildings and jumped out windows, splattered themselves all over the sidewalk. It didn't change anything. It took 4 years to go from the roaring prosperity of 1929 down into the dark depths of the depression in 1932. Some of you are old enough to remember that. Others of you certainly know about it. And during that period millions of North Americans lost their jobs; and they lost their homes; they lost their incomes; they lost a lot of things. They were cold, they were hungry. The situation was pretty grim, because the economy was ⁿriding to a halt.

Well now, the business men - the industrialists - they didn't know what to do. They couldn't get the darn thing running again. And they discovered that there was a group of people over at Columbia University in New York that had been making a study. And so most of the representatives of our financial structure in the United States decided to learn



what was going on, and they put on a very plush banquet in the Hotel Pierre in January of 1933. About 40 billion dollars of corporate wealth was represented there. And their guest speaker was Mr. Howard Scott.

He went over and told them - they didn't know that had happened - they didn't know what had brought this collapse of the economy about - and he said "Ladies and Gentlemen: We have simply moved from a low-energy civilization into a high energy civilization." And he went on further to point out that we were now converting only 2% human energy and 98% extraneous energy, and that meant that we had a different form or a different way of doing work. He said that when you change the engine - when you change the horsepower of the engine - you change the output. And when you change the output, the production changes. And that required a new set of rules, if you're going to continue to operate. He pointed out that the extraneous energy - 98% of all work done on this continent - was not from horses and oxen and windmills - but from the fossil fuels and hydro-electric sources.

Well now, he suggested at that time, in 1933, that if we were going to run this high energy society efficiently and use this technology that used or did work at the rate of 98% extraneous energy conversion, we would have to change our rules - the social rules - the economic rules - under which we operate. Well, these people didn't pay much attention to what he had to say, and after the banquet they all went home. They didn't listen to him. They may not have even understood what he was talking about.

They proceeded to try to keep the Price System going, only they had to resort to artificial or devious ways. So since 1933 the Price System has been maintained on this continent artificially.

At the time that Mr. Scott addressed the Technical ... or the ... the Hotel Pierre group, the United States had about 130 million population,

12 million of which were out of jobs. They were cold and hungry and the situation was pretty bad; and at the same time, the United States and Canada had tremendous supplies of foodstuffs, and it was stored up all around the country in graneries, elevators, etc. And the operators of the Price System - the businessmen, the financiers, the chisellers - they proceeded to try to operate the system artificially by the destruction of those food crops. If you're old enough, you remember about plowing under cotton, and killing off little pigs, pouring oil on oranges, and so forth. There was too much goods to sell under the price system, although people were hungry; people were cold.

Now that happened about 45 years ago, but we are still doing it. Since 1933 the United States Dept. of Agriculture has paid farmers over 190 billion dollars not to grow. And they are still doing it. In 1976 they paid American farmers 800 million dollars to take a certain percentage of their farmland out of production in the growing of wheat. We are trying to maintain a scarcity artificially. Now in industry we didn't have to go to such extent. We simply operated the factories on a low load factor. But more deceitful and more wasteful, we began in the thirties to produce inferior or shoddy products. A bunch of junk that would wear out or break down in short order, but it provided for a fast turnover for a quick profit. This is the way the Price System operates. And we are still doing that.

On your CBC, two nights ago, I heard on the newscast that General Motors Corp. was recalling about 16,000 automobiles because they had faulty brakes on them. The Chrysler Corp. has over one million automobiles on recall because they are unsafe to drive. Shoddy merchandise. And it is intentional, ladies and gentlemen, it is intentional. We certainly know how to build safe vehicles.

Of course the greatest and the most heinous waste of all is the perpetration of war - and we still do that ! The war industry is the biggest and the most profitable of all. Almost 15% of the national budget in the United States is for the Defence Dept. We perpetrated a war in Viet Nam. It wasn't our business. It was something that was some little matter that they had to settle among themselves. We didn't solve anything over there, but we shipped off millions and millions of tons of equipment; we dropped a greater tonnage of explosive on little Viet Nam than we did all during World War II. We solved no problems. And right now there is over 800 million dollars of defense materials resting in South Viet Nam that the United States is going to give away free gratis to that government simply because they don't want it back on this continent. Simply a total waste.

We're still doing these things.

Well now, let's go back, a little bit, to determine how Mr. Scott could predict the collapse of the stock market almost a decade before it happened. We can analyze the industrial growth of North America with a single chart. This is a composite of the data gathered by the Technical Alliance. There are three curves on this chart, showing the irreversible trends that are shaping North America's destiny.

The first of those curves is physical production. And everything in the physical world grows...at a rate similar to that line...starting out slowly...the growth is slow...and then it moves into a period of rapid growth...compounding in size...in a given time interval...we call it exponential growth...and then it matures or levels off. Nothing in the physical world can grow at this rate for very long. It must change direction. All things physical do that.

The second curve...this is a composite of the growth of production in manufacturing in North America. The second curve follows a somewhat different course, and it's labelled "Man Hours per Unit". A "Man Hour" is one person working one hour, regardless of the task. It starts out high in the early stages of technology, when we had a small rate of extraneous energy but a high rate of human energy consumption. The techniques were crude and the man hours per unit was high. But as we installed more and more machinery, using extraneous energy, man hours per unit declines. It will never reach zero. But it will reach a point... an irreducible minimum.

Now this should be a very happy situation. Starting in 1830's and going up into the '70's, here we've got a high rate of production and an ever-declining need for human toil. The more we produce the less we have to work. Isn't that great ! Everybody should be happy.

Well, the Price System interferes, with our using this production because in a Price System most of us get our incomes from hours worked. We get paid for time at the job; wages or salaries. Most of us. That's been going on for years. Human labor, or human man-hours have a price tag on 'em. And of course the labor unions are trying to keep a scarcity on man hours. Of course they can't because industry puts in labor-saving machinery using kilowatt hours. Why? Well, a kilowatt-hour will do the work of 1.6 manhours. And by law there's a minimum rate on the cost of a manhour. In the United States it just went up to \$1.65, I believe, minimum. But a kilowatt hour costs a few pennys. Naturally industry uses kilowatt-hours.

So, the fact is that we can produce more than we can distribute, due to the interference of the Price System, because our purchasing power is geared to manhours. How? This curve show total manhours, which is the

product of the other two curves. Taking the number of hours that is required to produce a single unit and multiplying it by the number of units produced gives you total manhours for the total production at any point on the chart. This - the green - you multiply the quantity of the green by the quantity of the black to get the quantity of the red. You'll note that total manhours starts out slowly, growing, moving, up slowly, paralleling the growth of physical production. It goes into a period of very rapid growth. It didn't level off like production; it reached a peak and it turned downward, and it has been declining since 1920.

The peak in total manhours in the manufacturing industries was reached in 1920, over 50 years ago and it has been declining ever since. And people hear that and they say it isn't so. But it is. There is a mass of evidence to verify or confirm that. Now we're not talking about jobs; we're talking about manhours in the production of goods. And since 1920 total manhours in physical production has been declining.

Well now, because manhours worked has a very definite relationship to purchasing power - we get paid for time at our jobs - as manhours decline so does purchasing power. Therefore there's an ever-widening gap between the goods produced and the ability to purchase them due to declining manhours. This is the problem in the Price System. This is the problem that started in 1920 and has been with us ever since. This is the problem that the Price System cannot solve because the Price System grew out of an era of scarcity.

In 1933, of course, when we had a very serious economic dislocation and we had huge unemployment, these people couldn't buy what was produced, and the governments of the United States had to do something to get the economy going again. It was almost standing still. In Canada, the Prime

Minister was MacKenzie King. In the United States the President was Franklin Roosevelt. And under the administration of those two gentlemen, both governments started to do what they called deficit spending; that is the governments paid out more money than they took in in taxes. They did this in order to bail out failing businesses by direct handouts of cash, called subsidies. They're still doing it. And direct handouts of cash to unemployed people, called relief, or dole, or welfare. And they are still doing it.

Now the Price System has been in trouble because we've been trying to make up this discrepancy with dollars and you can't do it because this discrepancy is a physical thing, and the dollars are abstractions. However they found a way in the dirty thirties, during the depression, to keep the economy going. It didn't stop in 1940 when we reached a peak in total manhours consumed; it kept struggling along, by the creation of credit. We've been told - and it started in the twenties and was elaborated or became widespread in the thirties - that institution known as installment buying, which means that businesses tell us that if you cannot afford something, buy it anyway. And then try to pay for it out of next month's or next year's income.

We've been doing that for 4 or 5 decades now, and it has caused a greater and greater dislocation in our economy simply because the growth of debt - or the growth of credit - has little relationship to the growth of physical production. And we can show you a comparison of production - you'll notice it comes up here, - reaches a point of inflection, about 1915, and starts to level off. The growth of debt - these are United States figures - the growth of total debt - that is, public and private, from 1860 to the turn of the century, grew slowly, just as production or total manhours did. It started to move up rapidly during the period of

the roaring twenties. This is the peak in 1929, when the stock market collapsed - the bubble burst - and things hit the rocks.

We plunged downward into the so-called depression - and here is the bottom down in 1933, and at that point the government stepped in with what I just said was deficit spending to bale out business - to keep the Price System going, by deficit spending. Therefore we can say that the government of Canada and the government of the United States went into hock in 1933 to keep the Price System operating and they've been on a deficit spending binge ever since.

Now, during the roosevelt years and the MacKenzie King years, debt grew like shown here. At that point something happened. Right there. World War II broke out. And World War II was a short reprieve for the Price System. A short reprieve because it gave us in Canada and the United States an excuse to put all of our unemployed people back on the job - to run our factories as fast as we could, turn out a tremendous amount of production, ship it overseas, and blow it all to pieces. It didn't solve any problems on this continent or abroad.

There have been three wars since the depression years - at least the United States has been involved in three great wars - World War II, Korea, Viet Nam. None of those wars has solved one single problem in America or anywhere else. The net result of those catastrophes has been the killing off of patriotic young Americans and the depletion of irreplaceable resources...gone forever...for a profit.

This shows a total debt of about 3 trillion dollars. Can you imagine what a trillion dollars is? Private debt, which is 2500, and...100, 521½ billion, and add to it 597.2 billion, and 236.3 billion - you add those up and you get 3.4 trillion dollars. Three trillion, four hundred billion dollars, constitutes our debt today. And it keeps getting bigger. And we can never pay it off.

In 1932 the difference between what the Federal Government in the United States spent on relief and subsidy - the difference between what it took in and what it spent - was less than 3 billion dollars. And right now, the interest alone, annually, on the Federal debt in the United States is almost 40 billion dollars - and it grows every year. We'll never pay it off. But who cares?

Well, the debt is an abstraction. It's meaningless. It's just little marks on pieces of paper. But under the Price System, we think - we believe - that those things have some significance, and the control of our economy - the control of our lives - depends on the manipulation of finances. It's not - it doesn't make sense.

Now Technocracy views the physical world from the standpoint of physical operations. Things that happen in the real world - stuff that you can see, touch, hear, smell, kick, etc. And Technocracy's whole program is based upon the same - or on a single proposition: We call it the postulate of Technocracy. It states that all phenomena involved in the functional operation of a social mechanism are measureable - or metrical - and we can define the design of Technocracy as a social design that is integrated and organized on an area basis to utilize the knowledge of science and the methods of technology in the physical operations of the area. Now that's quite a long statement but it simply means science applied to social operations. It's the scientific answer to our social problems.

The area in which we are talking about - or of which we talk - is North America. And that constitutes all of the land area from the equator to the North Pole, and from the islands in the Caribbean, Cuba, the West Indies, Bermuda, Greenland - all the way over to the International Dateline on the West. That is a single geographical, geological, geophysical unit.

Technocracy proposes that all of the resources, all of the technology, all of the personnel, in that continental area, be mobilized and orchestrated under a single operational functional government. Not political, not a Price System, but a social design based upon science.

To do that, requires, first and foremost, the establishment of a continental energy accounting system. Why? Simply because energy is the common denominator for all production. Nothing happens in the physical world without the degradation of the conversion of energy. Nothing moves - nothing happens. Energy is measureable. Technocracy proposes that we use the same energy measurements that are used in the production of goods in a distribution mechanism to distribute those goods. Therefore the energy - continental energy accounting system - could produce optimum quality goods and services at the most efficient energy cost, and produce - or distribute, rather - the maximum amount of goods and services equally to every North American. This is the basic idea - using energy measurement, rather than Price System fictitious values based upon scarcity concepts - dollars.

In order to implement this kind of a thing requires that we issue or distribute or give purchasing power to the consumer. And we say 'give it to him' because in a Technate, every American would be entitled to an equal but not identical share of the production. Equal because they are American citizens, not identical because the choice of what they wanted to consume is up to them. And to achieve this we have to provide them with purchasing power.

Technocracy suggests that we use a device known as an Energy Certificate. An Energy Credit Card, if you like. Its a piece of paper or a little booklet, like a...Bank Cheques, maybe. And this is not money. This is a medium of distribution. It is not a medium of exchange because it

doesn't evaluate anything. It is part of a measuring mechanism. In the energy, of course, are the...the...the commodity measured is energy. It is part of a continental accounting system. It will help maintain a 24 hour inventory so that the distribution sequence would know what is produced and what is consumed - when, where, and by whom - every hour of every day each year. It identifies the holder and also gives a record of the holder. Dollars don't do that.

This one happens to be issued to Mr. William Smith. But it further tells something more about Mr. Smith - who he is, what he is, and where he is; where he's working; what sequence he is employed in; what the industry is, and what his position is in that industry; how many people work in his crew, etc. It also records the last purchase he just made; the time of day; the day of the year; it also identifies the product that he just bought. This is all part of that accounting system.

We are beginning to use some of this in the Price System. You know, those little marks on the commodities you buy in the grocery today: a whole series of thin and fat black lines. They're part of a computer accounting system that the Price System is installing - not for a greater distribution of goods to people, but to keep track of what they've been selling, because they are in the business of making a profit, or trying to. But the machinery is there. And it could readily be adapted to something useful or socially useful like the Energy Certificate.

Because it identifies the holder - because it is good only in the hands to that person to whom issued and because it is good only during the time period and then it becomes cancelled - a new one is issued for a subsequent period - means that the holder, or the individual to whom issued could not loan it or borrow it; he couldn't steal it, give it away, gamble it, hoard it, nor could he invest it. All he can do is spend it. And he can only

spend it during the given time period so there is no point in trying to save it or hoard it; and he can only spend it on things that he or she can consume himself or herself. No bribery; no trickery; only a mechanism for distributing goods and services to the population.

Technocracy also suggests - we're running out of time - suggests that we institute a new way of keeping track of time. In other words we have to alter our calendar somewhat and therefore a scientific concept for a calendar was evolved or designed and it would number the days of the year consecutively. This happens to show a portion of it, from the 81st through the 96th day. And you'll notice that there are seven groups listed here because the people who render a service in a Technate - the adult population - male and female alike - all would have an equal obligation of service to the Technate. That would require that they do something useful about 4 hours each day, four days out of seven, for a total of maybe 150 or 60 days per year; giving them approximately three months vacation every year - continuous vacation - but they only work 4 days out of 7, and so the population is divided into several groups, four of which function on any given day. This staggers the work load. And we also stagger the shifts. That means we can maintain a balanced work load on all production facilities, transportation systems, communications, recreation, etc. No rush hours morning and night, no glutting the highways on weekends; but a balance...this is what it's all about.

Well, now we've given you a very sketchy outline of some of the basic - the principal highlights of Technocracy - but we will state very positively, without any equivocation, that there is no person in North America today, regardless of his personal wealth or his income - who enjoys, or can purchase the kind of standard of living that would be available and guaranteed to every North American under or within the

framework or the operation of a Technocratic or a Technate, a Technocracy.

North America is fortunate. Its the only area on earth that has the adequate resources, the greatest array of installed horsepower, more trained personnel than any other area on earth - we've got sufficient arable land, climatic range and fresh water supply to produce an abundance.

But we do not have the national will, with the guts enough, to demand the installation of a social design that would provide that. Technocracy is introducing this idea to the American people with the hope that we will wake up and use our intelligence to instal a design that's in harmony with the twentieth century. We call it a Technocracy.

Now you've been very attentive and your attention has been appreciated. I thank you!

"On 'Public Affairs': 'An Introduction to the Ideas of Technocracy' presented by Design Artist Arvid Petersen, of Seattle."

"For more information on this subject, please write to Technocracy Inc., 9203.S 112th St., Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2C5."

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"TECHNOCRACY — SCIENCE IN THE SOCIAL FIELD"
by ARVID PETERSEN
authorized speaker from Seattle, Wash.

at
Students Union Bldg., University of Alberta
8 p.m. — Thursday, 3 Nov., '77



Ad for Petersen Lecture on p. 5.

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

3 NOVEMBER 1977

THE TEXTILE ANALYSIS SERVICE

The Textile Analysis Service is a testing laboratory for the analysis of textile performance problems. The laboratory is located in 315B Printing Services Building, and upon initial inspection, it appears to be an elaborate stage set for the production of commercials that demonstrates which soap makes laundry brighter. In fact, with some important qualifications, the Analysis Service does function in a way that is reminiscent of soap commercials. However, at the laboratory it is the textile and not the soap that is tested, and brand X is never guaranteed success or failure.

The Service analyzes performance problems of garments and household textiles such as carpets, draperies, and upholstery. They offer information on the selection, use, and care of textiles, and they sponsor annual seminars for drycleaners. They also provide textile testing as set out by the Canadian Government Specifications Board, the American Society for Testing and Materials, and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Aside from the Canadian Textile Testing Laboratory in Ontario, the Textile Analysis Service is the only laboratory in Canada that can offer an equivalent range of textile analysis.

The proliferation of new synthetic fibres and the continual re-combination of existing fibres in new textile constructions has gone beyond the comprehension of the average consumer; in many cases, professionals such as drycleaners, retailers, and manufacturers are unsure of the performance capabilities of new textiles. The problems are varied, but they have one factor in common: either the textile has not performed according to specifications or it has not performed to expectation.

While professional agencies make the most extended use of the Service, inquiries from private consumers amount to a significant percentage of the laboratory's activities. Very often the abilities required of the textile technologist, Rose Lynn Petty, are faintly Holmesian in their nature. For example, the laboratory has dealt with problems that have been traced back to the fact that the laundry where a garment was cleaned was in close proximity to a poorly-vented drycleaning operation. Fumes from solvents used in drycleaning when in contact with hot metal



At the Textile Analysis Service a microscope is probably the most useful tool in identifying problems in textile performance. The fibres in the above picture are antron (left) and flat filament rayon (right).

or a gas flame can produce residues that effect many textiles negatively. Stains on the lining of a fur coat might at first appear to be the fault of the company which stored the fur, but upon closer examination it may be discovered that the stains are the result of the hide becoming acidic due to a

poor tanning procedure.

More prosaic problems are dealt with as well. A label giving instructions on the proper care of a garment might be made of a material which melts upon contact with a hot iron, or drycleaning solvent can remain in the shafts of the feather content of a

down-filled coat making the removal of residual soils difficult. In most cases the Service can identify the problem and assign responsibility for the failure of the textile to perform properly.

Problems can usually be attributed to the consumer, the manufacturer, or the cleaners. Professional cleaning and maintenance agencies make a substantial use of the Service, because claims made against them by a client are often due to other factors. Improper labelling by the manufacturer often results in the textile being subjected to a process for which it was not designed. Similarly, the consumer does not always treat the textile in the prescribed manner.

One of the main difficulties associated with textiles is that the consumer is almost always solely concerned with visual and tactile criteria, and the manufacturers are, of course, aware of consumer's criteria. However, even where durability is a factor the level of misinformation is high. For most people nylon is the last word in durability, but such is not necessarily the case. While nylon fibres are very strong, the durability of a textile also depends upon its construction. A weaker fibre in the appropriate textile construction will serve better than a strong fibre in a weak construction. The use of the textile must also be considered. If the textile is to receive a great deal of direct sunlight, then color fastness is important, or if it will be cleaned a great deal, then another kind of durability is needed. To simply assume that nylon is a durable fibre and use it any situation is obviously mistaken. What is desirable for a carpet is not necessarily desirable for a tent.

As well as identifying particular problems, the laboratory also performs fibre identification, testing for manufacturer's specifications, and testing for required government specifications. A wide range of equipment is employed. Various washing conditions can be simulated to test for a textile's performance in regard to washing stresses, and by means of a carbon arc, a textile's reaction to set periods of light may be measured. There are chambers for flammability tests and, of course, a washer and dryer. There are a wide variety of other procedures, but the most useful instrument is still the microscope. Stress and wear on the

fibre or construction of a textile is always most easily identifiable when magnified.

Since its establishment in 1970, the activities of the Textile Analysis Service have steadily increased. In the continually widening range of new fibres and textile construction there is a potential for great efficiency in textile use. Keeping pace with the new technology and its proper use is the Service's aim, and it is simple for anyone to take advantage of their information. Users of the Textile Analysis Service must fill out a data form from the laboratory which contains the relevant information about the textile. The textile and the form must then be mailed or taken directly to the Textile Analysis Service, 315B Printing Services Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 2N1. The Service may also be reached by telephoning 432-3832. The fee for fibre identification (qualitative only) is \$3. The fee for problem analysis is \$5 for consumers, \$6 for Alberta cleaners, retailers, and other agencies, and \$8 for out-of-province agencies. Research and special projects are assessed a fee by consultation.

ATHABASCA EXHIBITION EXTENDED

Athabasca: Exhibitions from the University of Alberta Collections, originally intended to close 4 November, has been extended to 20 November. The exhibition has been extended because of its popularity, and with the exception of "Art and Artifacts of Native Peoples," in the Students' Union Art Gallery, the exhibition will remain the same. "Contemporary Works" and "W.J. Phillips" will continue at the University Art Gallery and Museum, and the exhibition of University collections will remain at Athabasca Hall.

VISITORS

- Annie Grant, RGN, SCM, MTD, Education Officer for the Central Midwives Board for Scotland, is visiting the Faculty of Nursing as an external evaluator for the Advanced Practical Obstetrics Program, for the two-week period 24 October to 3 November 1977.
- Aline Suschka, a World Health Organization Fellow from Poland, was a recent visitor to the Department of Soil Science. Dr. Suschka is studying sludge and solid waste disposal.
- Indra Deva, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Ravishankar University, Raipur, India, will visit the University until 6 November. Professor Deva

is currently conducting a lecture tour of several Canadian universities under the sponsorship of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, whose head office is based at McGill University. While on campus Professor Deva will deliver two lectures: on 3 November in the Department of Sociology at 3 p.m. and on 4 November in the Department of Family Studies.

PEOPLE

- Richard Morgan and Verner Paetkau, members of the Department of Biochemistry, dined with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip during the Royal Visit to Ottawa. They were among a group of young scientists honored by being selected to represent their colleagues.
- Marion Charlotte Ferguson, Lecturer, Welsh National School of Medicine, visited the Faculty of Nursing from 17 to 21 October. She will be visiting Canada for a one-month period on a Pan-American Health Organization Fellowship to study the role of the extended nurse at the primary-care level.
- Jurgen H. Kammenhuber, Professor of Civil Engineering at the Aachen University of Technology, West Germany, is Visiting Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering for three months. He is working in the field of frame stability in Structural Engineering.

NOTICES

Because of the closure of University offices on 11 November, notices must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. on 9 November for publication the following week.

Early Folio Deadline

Because of the closure of University offices on 11 November, all deadlines for the submission of information to be published in the 17 November edition of *Folio* will be advanced one day.

University Travel Regulations

The following information has been received from the Board of Governors and is effective on 1 November 1977.

When a private automobile is used for the purpose of travelling to Calgary, Banff or Jasper, mileage may be claimed at the following rates:
17 cents per mile—Claimant only.
20 cents per mile—Claimant and one or more passengers also travelling on University business.

When a private automobile is used for convenience in preference to public

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS

E.A. Geddes, Chairman



In 1975, Eric A. Geddes succeeded Fred T. Jenner to become the seventh Chairman of the University's Board of Governors. Mr. Geddes graduated from this University in 1947 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree; he later lectured in the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce for a year and served for two years as a member of the Board of Examiners of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Today he is a partner in the management consultant firm of Price, Waterhouse, and Associates.

Because, under the Universities Act, the Board is the body ultimately accountable for all facets of University governance, membership on the Board is a heavy and time-consuming responsibility. Mr. Geddes took on the task, first as a member and then

as Chairman of the Board, initially out of a sense of social responsibility, inspired, as he says, by the commitment of such individuals as Fred Jenner. Why the University? "Because," he said, "the University is very important to me personally, and because I know what a university means to society in general."

Once he became involved with the University, he quickly developed an "enormous respect" for University people. "University people are easy to work with. The quality of the administrative men and women I deal with in the University is very high indeed, and I say that as a man who has been in business for many years." To him, the University is a "rewarding environment in which to work" and the work he finds here is "intellectually stimulating." As a man who is not a joiner of service clubs and the like, being Chairman of the Board of Governors and spending hours of volunteered time for the University is a hobby, a hobby to which he gives much of himself and from which he obviously derives an immense satisfaction.

Mr. Geddes believes that perhaps the most challenging problem the University has to face is change. "Universities have been in a position of fiscal restraint since 1972, the same as everyone else. Are we going to be frozen into the kind of University this was in 1972, or are we going to be able to take steps to recognize the realities of life? We have to have an institution capable of responding positively and courageously to change; we can't always sit in a reactive mode." He referred to the importance of the

Priorities Committee, whose responsibilities he sees as to identify the problems—indeed, to obtain the University's agreement that there *are* problems—and to specify the means available to deal with these problems, not to solve them overnight.

"It will be interesting to see how the University community will respond to these problems," he commented, "because it is going to *have* to respond. It would be a weakness if the University were unable to change or even to see the need to change."

Through his term as Chairman, which ends next June, Mr. Geddes has worked to make the Board a more effective body. He is determined to have Board members who have a sincere commitment to the University rather than people appointed as a kind of community honor. "We have a good, hard-working Board," he said, "and that's important." He has been instrumental in increasing the number of Board committees, so that all Board work is now handled first in the smaller committee setting, and he has been careful to rotate Board members on these committees to give all members a broader experience of the University. "The Board members are spending more time around the University, investigating for themselves and getting all the information in front of them before they act. The University's administration has been encouraging us and working with us to help us be more effective."

"This is a totally cooperative Board with a high level of mutual trust," according to Chairman Geddes, "and we want to give the University the best governance we're able to."

transportation while travelling on University business within the Province of Alberta mileage may be claimed at the following rates:
17 cents per mile—Claimant only.
20 cents per mile—Claimant and one or more passengers also travelling on University business.

Authorization by the Comptroller or his delegate is required when use of a private automobile is necessary due to the unavailability of public transportation. Mileage may be claimed at the rate of 20 cents per mile for the first 7,000 miles per annum commencing 1 April each year, and 14 cents for each additional mile.

Where the claimant travels by automobile outside the Province of Alberta the claim is to be prepared on the basis of what it would have cost by rail or air, whichever was the lower, for the most direct route.

Where an automobile is used and mileage is claimed only one person may claim the mileage. Passengers travelling in the automobile may not claim mileage or the cost of equivalent public transportation.

Singles Group on Campus

Two upcoming activities are open to single people from the campus and the community. A "Get Acquainted" coffee party will be held 7 November, and a seminar led by Don Davies, "Being Somebody—Alone," will be held on 18 and 19 November. The Office of Student Affairs invites inquiries, telephone 432-4145.

WUSC CARAVAN

The World University Service of Canada will hold its annual exhibition and sale of art and handierfts from developing areas around the world on 4 and 5 November from 9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Receipts from the sales are sent to WUSC-sponsored self-help projects in Third World countries. Items are purchased directly from small producers by the WUSC, and this helps in creating markets for Third World artists and artisans. The sale will take place in 142 Students' Union Building.

Science Dining Club

The Science Dining Club will meet at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 10 November. Professor

T.L. Powrie of the Department of Economics will speak on "Economists—the last of the Renaissance men." Dinner will follow in the Saskatchewan Room of the Faculty Club. Reservations should be made by 8 November, telephone Mrs. Grant, Faculty of Science, 432-4757.

General Faculties Council Committee Vacancies

Selection Committee for a Chairman of the Department of Rural Economy. The GFC Nominating Committee is seeking nominations for one member of the academic staff to be elected by the GFC to serve on the Selection Committee for Chairman of the Department of Rural Economy.

Computer Facilities and Policy Committee. The GFC Nominating Committee is seeking nominations for one member of the academic staff to be elected by the GFC to serve on the Computer Facilities and Policy Committee. The nominee should be a person from the area of the Social Sciences.

Those who have nominations or who are interested in serving on the above committees

are requested to contact the Secretary of the Nominating Committee, 1-15 University Hall, telephone 432-4715. It would be appreciated if a brief vita could accompany any nomination.

Operatic Scenes

Scenes from seven operas will be presented by the voice/opera division of the University's Department of Music on Friday, 4 November, at 8:15 p.m. in 1-29 Fine Arts Building. There is no admission charge and the public is welcome to attend.

The scenes to be performed are from *The Merry Wives of Windsor* by Nicolai, *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart, *Hansel and Gretel* by Humperdinck, and *The Medium* by Menotti. Scenes from Verdi's *Il Trovatore* and Donizetti's *L'elisir d'amore* and *Don Pasquale* will also be performed. Alan Ord is coordinating the operatic scenes.

THIS WEEK AND NEXT

Because of the closure of University offices on 11 November, all listings must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. on 9 November for publication the following week.

3 NOVEMBER, THURSDAY

German Film

7:30 p.m. *Die Sachverständigen*. 17 Arts Building. Admission is free.

Cinematheque 16

7:30 p.m. *The General* (United States, 1926). Directed by Buster Keaton and Clyde Bruckman and starring Buster Keaton and Marian Mack. Downstairs, Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is \$2 for members and \$2.50 for non-members. Tickets available at the door.

Student Cinema

7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. *Murder By Death* (United States, 1976). Directed by Robert Moore and starring David Niven and Truman Capote. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$1.50 advance and \$2 at the door.

4 NOVEMBER, FRIDAY

WUSC Caravan

9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. An exhibition and sale of art and handicrafts from developing areas around the world. 142 Students' Union Building. Admission is free.

Faculty Club

Downstairs. Friday special: prime rib of beef, roast potatoes, vegetables, salad bar, apple pie, \$5.50. *Upstairs*. Lobster, \$12.50. Also regular dinner menu. Reservations required. Entertainment: Lady and the Fox.

Cinematheque 16

7:30 p.m. *Fellini's Roma* (Italy, 1972). Directed by Federico Fellini and starring Peter Gonzales and Britta Barnes. Downstairs, Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is \$2 for members and \$2.50 for non-members. Tickets available at the door.

John Janzen Nature Centre

7:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. "B.C.'s Wells Grey Wilderness Park—ten years ago and today." An informal talk and slide program by Isabell and Earl Hill. John Janzen Nature Centre. Admission is \$1.50 regular and 75 cents for children. Tickets at the door.

Indo-Canadian Society

8 p.m. The Indo-Canadian Society presents an evening of light classical music of India recited by Chanderkant Kapileshwari. 14-14 Tory Building. Admission is free.

Operatic Scenes

8:15 p.m. The Department of Music presents scenes from seven operas. 1-29 Fine Arts Building. Admission is free.

Liona Boyd Concert

8:30 p.m. Liona Boyd, classical guitarist. Students Union Theatre. Admission is \$5.50. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office, Mike's Ticket Office, all Woodward's stores, and at the door.

5 NOVEMBER, SATURDAY

WUSC Caravan

9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. An exhibition and sale of art and handicrafts from developing areas around the world. 142 Students' Union Building. Admission is free.

Art Fair

11 a.m. to 4 p.m. A sale of art at the Edmonton Art Gallery.

University Concert Hall

6:45 p.m. A piano recital by Helmut Brauss. CKUA-AM (580 KHZ) and CKUA-FM (94.9 MHZ).

Faculty Club

Downstairs. Saturday special: beef stroganoff, noodles, salad bar, pumpkin pie, \$5.50. *Upstairs*. Lobster, \$12.50. Also regular dinner menu. Reservations required.

Liona Boyd Concert

8:30 p.m. Liona Boyd, classical guitarist. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$5.50. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office, Mike's Ticket Office, all Woodward's stores, and at the door.

6 NOVEMBER, SUNDAY

Cinematheque 16

2 p.m. *The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle* (United States, 1939). Directed by H.C. Potter and starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Downstairs, Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is \$2 for members and \$2.50 for non-members. Tickets available at the door.

Espace Tournesol

2 p.m. "Poetic texts and movement," performed by Vincent Vates. Espace Tournesol. Admission is \$1.50.

Symphonic Wind Ensemble

3 p.m. The University of Alberta Symphonic Wind Ensemble presents a concert under the direction of Fordyce Pier. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is free.

Student Cinema

7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. *Annie Hall* (United States, 1977). Directed by Woody Allen and starring Woody Allen and Diane Keaton. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$1.50 advance and \$2 at the door. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

National Film Theatre

7 p.m. *From Here To Eternity* (United States, 1951). Academy Award Winners and Losers Series. Directed by Fred Zinnemann and starring Burt Lancaster and Deborah Kerr. Zeidler Hall, Citadel Theatre. Admission is \$3 regular and \$2 for students and senior citizens. Series tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

Liebeslieder Walzer

7:30 p.m. Concordia College presents a concert of the music of Bach, Dvorak, Honegger, Purcell, and Brahms. Concordia College, 7128 Ada Boulevard. Admission is free.

7 NOVEMBER, MONDAY

Jan Pearce

8 p.m. The Edmonton Jewish Community Council presents Jan Pearce, tenor. Shoctor Theatre, Citadel Theatre. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$2.50 for students and senior citizens. Tickets available at the Citadel Theatre Box Office and at the door.

Edmonton Film Society

8 p.m. *Twentieth Century*. Classics Series. Starring John Barrymore and Carole Lombard. TL-11 Tory Building. Series tickets available at the HUB Box Office, Woodward's, and at the door.

8 NOVEMBER, TUESDAY

Student Cinema

7 p.m. *The Sting* (United States, 1973). Directed by George Roy Hill and starring Paul Newman and Robert Redford. *Slaughterhouse Five* (United States, 1972). Directed by George Roy Hill and starring Michael Saks and Ron Leibman. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$2 advance and \$2.50 at the door. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

National Film Theatre

8 p.m. *Julius Caesar* (United States, 1953). Academy Award Winners and Losers Series. Directed by Joseph L. Mankiewicz and starring Marlon Brando and James Mason. Centennial Library Theatre. Admission is \$2 regular and \$1.50 for students and senior citizens. Series tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

9 NOVEMBER, WEDNESDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. Family night: hamburgers, french fries, carrot sticks, chocolate cake, \$3.75 adults and \$2.50 children. From the grill: steak sandwiches only.

Edmonton Film Society

8 p.m. *Life Upside Down*. French Cinema Series. TL-11 Tory Building. Series tickets available at the HUB Box Office, Woodward's, and at the door.

10 NOVEMBER, THURSDAY

Humanities Film Series

7 p.m. *Romeo and Juliet* (Great Britain, 1968). Directed by Franco Zeffirelli and starring Leonard Whiting and Olivia Hussey. TL-11 Tory Building. Admission is 75 cents.

Cinematheque 16

7:30 p.m. *Jules and Jim* (France, 1961). Directed by Francois Truffaut and starring Jeanne Moreau and Oskar Werner. Downstairs, Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is \$2 for members and \$2.50 for non-members. Tickets available at the door.

11 NOVEMBER, FRIDAY

Cinematheque 16

7:30 p.m. *Jules and Jim* (France, 1961). Directed by Francois Truffaut and starring Jeanne Moreau and Oskar Werner. Downstairs, Edmonton Art Gallery. Admission is \$2 for members and \$2.50 for non-members. Tickets available at the door.

Student Cinema

12 midnight *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* (Great Britain, 1975). Directed by Jim Sharman and starring Tim Curry and Susan Sarandon. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$1.50 advance and at the door. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

Leontyne Price

8:30 p.m. The Edmonton Opera Guild presents Leontyne Price. Jubilee Auditorium. Ticket information available from Woodward's Box Office.

12 NOVEMBER, SATURDAY

Faculty Club

Downstairs. From the grill: steak sandwiches,

hamburgers, french fries, hot beef dips, salad bar.

Upstairs. Regular dinner menu. Reservations required.

University Concert Hall

6:45 p.m. The University of Alberta Brass Quintet presents a recorded concert. CKUA-AM (580 KHZ) and CKUA-FM (94.9 MHZ).

Student Cinema

7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. *Cousin Cousine* (France, 1975). Directed by Jean-Charles Tacchella and starring Marie Christine Barrault and Victor Lanoun. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$1.50 advance and \$2 at the door. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office. 12 midnight *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* (Great Britain, 1975). Directed by Jim Sharman and starring Tim Curry and Susan Sarandon. Students' Union Theatre. Admission is \$1.50 advance and at the door. Tickets available at the HUB Box Office.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

3 November, Thursday

Shastri Institute Lecture

3 p.m. "Social change in India," with speaker Indra Deva of Ravishankar University, Raipur, India. 5-15 Tory Building.

Law School Forum

11 a.m. "The Tar Sands Agreement," with speaker Larry Pratt. 237 Law Centre.

Ukrainian Studies Seminar

12:30 p.m. "The Ukrainians and the Manitoba school question: 1916," with speaker Andrij Makuch. 311 Athabasca Hall.

Biology Seminar

4 p.m. "Chemical mechanisms in the brain underlying life-sustaining control processes," with speaker Robert D. Myers of Purdue University, Indiana. CW-410 Biological Sciences Centre.

Technocracy Lecture

8 p.m. A public lecture by Arvid Petersen of Seattle, authorized speaker for Technocracy Incorporated. Students' Union Building.

4 November, Friday

Eternal Values and Changing Fashions

12 noon. "Value of citizenship," with speaker F. Engelmann. Centennial Library.

Shastri Institute Lecture

1:15 p.m. "Position of women in India," with speaker Indra Deva of Ravishankar University, Raipur, India. 8-12 General Services Building.

7 November, Monday

Home Economics Lecture

1 p.m. "What we know and what we don't

know about sex differences," with speaker Cheryl Malmo. 219 Home Economics Building.

Plant Science Academic Staff Seminar

1 p.m. "Continuous and rotational grassing," with speaker P.D. Walton. 490 Agriculture Building.

Computing Science Colloquium

4 p.m. "Some glimpses of the history of computation," with speaker K.W. Smillie. 611 General Services Building.

Technocracy Seminar

8 p.m. "Technocracy—the design," conducted by Technocracy Incorporated. 92 Avenue Lounge, HUB.

8 November, Tuesday

Physics Colloquium

3:30 p.m. "Recent developments in energy storage," with speaker R. Haering of the University of British Columbia. V-120 Physics Building.

9 November, Wednesday

Botany Seminar

4:30 p.m. "Pollen-stigma interactions in barley," with speaker D.D. Cass. M-229 Biological Sciences Centre.

10 November, Thursday

Classics Seminar

4:30 p.m. "The classical background of the gothic alphabet," with speaker R.J. d'Alquen. 1-8 Humanities Centre.

Students' Union Forum

8 p.m. "Remember Canada—a discussion of Canadian unity," with speaker W.O. Mitchell. TLB-1 Tory Building.

EXHIBITIONS AND PLAYS

Students' Union Art Gallery

From 3 November. "Roberts, Gallie, Crockett, and Drum," an exhibition of sculpture, prints, and drawings by four young artists working in Canada.

Athabasca Hall

Continuing. To mark the reopening of Athabasca Hall the University presents a major exhibition of its collections.

University Art Gallery and Museum

Continuing. "Contemporary Works" and "W.J. Phillips," exhibitions of purchased and donated art works.

Citadel Theatre

To 6 November. Samuel Becket's *Happy Days*. Directed by Sir Peter Hall and starring Dame Peggy Ashcroft and John Neville. Shoctor Theatre. For ticket information and show times contact the Citadel Theatre Box Office, telephone 425-1820.

Continuing. Jean Anouilh's *Antigone*.

Directed by John Neville. Rice Theatre. For

ticket information and show times contact the Citadel Theatre Box Office, telephone 425-1820.

Provincial Museum

Continuing. "Royal Visits to Alberta," an exhibition documenting royal tours of Alberta.

Northern Light Theatre

Continuing. "The Edmonton Actors' Workshop presents David Mamet's *Sexual Perversity in Chicago*. Directed by Martin Fishman and starring Brian Atkins, Hamish Boyd, Pamela Boyd, and Heather Lee MacCallum. Performances are at noon-hour on the weekdays and Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7:30 p.m. Edmonton Art Gallery Theatre. For ticket information and show times contact the Northern Light Theatre Box Office, telephone 429-3110.

Theatre Francois d'Edmonton

Continuing. Eugene Ionesco's *Les Chaises*. Collège Universitaire St-Jean. For ticket information and show times telephone 469-0829.

Theatre 3

From 3 November. Shelagh Delaney's *A Taste of Honey*. Directed by Howard Dallin. For ticket information and show times contact the Theatre 3 Box Office, telephone 426-6870.

Provincial Museum Theatre

10, 11, and 12 November. "Dylan Thomas Lived Here," a one man show produced by Ray Handy, artistic director of the Welsh theatre company, *Pryderi and His Pigs*. On 11 November, in addition to the regular program, Ray Handy will present a special program based on the poetry of Wilfred Owen.

NON-CREDIT COURSES

The following courses will be conducted by the Computing Services department. All registrations may be made at the General Office, 353 General Services Building.

MTS AND EDITOR FUNDAMENTALS

An introduction to the use of the MTS at the University of Alberta using terminals. The course includes practice in the procedures for signing on to the system, information storage, and manipulation. Each class has two two-hour sessions: (a) Tuesday, 1 November from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and Thursday, 3 November from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (b) Tuesday, 8 November from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and Thursday, 10 November from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (c) Wednesday, 23 November from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and Thursday, 24 November from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (d) Wednesday, 30 November from 9 a.m. to

11 a.m. and Thursday, 1 December from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The class limit is seventeen registrations. Minimum enrolment has been set at ten registrations. There is no fee.

MTS OVERVIEW

This course provides basic information about MTS and how it is used. The course will be most valuable for the novice user who has had less than one year's experience using MTS. Classes will be held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on 14, 16, 18, 21, and 23 November. *Fee:* \$10.

The courses listed below are offered under the auspices of the Faculty of Extension. Registrations may be made and information concerning the instructors and contents of the courses may be acquired at 228 Corbett Hall or by telephoning the number at the end of each listing.

CRISIS INTERVENTION AND NURSING

A two-day workshop on Crisis Intervention and Nursing has been scheduled for 3 and 4 November. The workshop has been designed to be of interest to all nurses and other people in similar professions and will deal with crisis intervention theory and its application to a wide variety of situations. There will be case studies, small group discussions, and formal presentations. The small group discussions will relate to several specific areas, such as medical-surgical, critical care, maternity-pediatrics, psychiatric-mental health, life events crises, and body-image change. *Fee:* \$40. *Telephone:* 432-5069.

DUAL CAREERS

A two-day seminar will be held from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on 4 November and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on 5 November for couples who are committed to a dual-career marriage and/or family. The discussions will focus on the various problems faced by such couples in their responsibilities at home to each other and their children, and how they may maintain their relationships outside the home with their families, friends, and colleagues. *Registration limit:* Eight couples. *Fee:* \$40. *Telephone:* 432-5069.

MEDITATION—IS IT FOR YOU?

The psychology, physiology, and basic types of meditation will be discussed in a one-day seminar, "Meditation—is it for you?", to be held on Saturday, 12 November. The seminar will provide an introduction to the scientific and experiential aspects of meditation to help those people with little or no knowledge of meditation to decide whether or not they wish to use it in their lives. *Fee:* \$15. *Telephone:* 432-5069.

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR HEAD NURSES

A two-day seminar will be held on 14 and 15 November for head nurses who wish to

improve their communications skills in such matters as interviewing candidates for positions, fact finding, problem solving, and disciplinary problems. *Fee:* \$35. *Telephone:* 432-5069.

COACHING THEORY

A Level 1 course in Coaching Theory will begin on 15 November, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The course will be conducted by members of the University's Department of Physical Education and by staff of Alberta Recreation, Parks, and Wildlife. Topics to be covered in the course include the role of the coach, sport psychology, motor learning, sports medicine, biomechanics, growth and development, exercise physiology, and training methods. *Fee:* \$5. *Telephone:* 432-3033, 432-5055.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND AWARDS

Canadian International Development Agency Scholarship Programs for Canadians

Donor: Canadian International Development Agency. *Where tenable:* Academic part of program is tenable in Canada and/or in a developing country. *Level of study:* Graduate (PhD candidates are not eligible). *Field of study:* International development. *Value:* \$11,500 including living allowance, tuition, research costs, and travel. *Number:* Twenty. *Duration:* Two years, subject to review at end of first year. *Conditions:* Applicants must furnish proof of Canadian citizenship. Preference will be given to candidates who have demonstrated commitment to international development by working in development programs. Each candidate must be sponsored by a supervisor of studies who will endorse the research proposal accompanying the application and who will submit to CIDA periodic evaluations of successful candidate's progress. *Closing date:* 31 January 1978. *Further information and application forms should be requested from:* CIDA Office, 225 Athabasca Hall.

National Research Council of Canada Research Associateships 1978

Donor: National Research Council of Canada. *Where tenable:* NRC laboratories. *Level of study:* Research. *Field of study:* Science and engineering. *Value:* Research Associates will be offered appointments to the staff on a term basis with salary and staff benefits. *Number:* About fifty. *Duration:* One year, with possibility of renewal. *Conditions:* Applicants should possess a PhD in the natural sciences or a Master's degree in an engineering field or expect to obtain the degree prior to taking up the Award. While preference will be given to Canadians, the Associateships are open to nationals of others countries. *Closing date:* 15 January 1978. *Further information and application forms are available from:* The Student Awards Office, 252 Athabasca Hall.

Canada-People's Republic of China Exchange Scholarships 1978-79

Donor: Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. *Where tenable:* Peking Language Institute. *Level of study:* Post-graduate. *Field of study:* Language, literature, history, political philosophy, and medicine acceptable to the Chinese authorities. *Value:* Economy air fare, tuition fees, accommodation, medical services, (internal travel, a subsistence allowance, and a supplemental allowance of \$100 per

month. *Number:* Possibly eleven. *Duration:* One year. *Conditions:* Canadian citizens. Preference will be given to candidates who are not more than thirty-five years of age. *Closing date:* 30 November. *Further information and application forms should be requested from:* The Director, International Programs, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5N1.

Dalhousie University

Killam Memorial Scholarship 1978-79

Donor: Izaak Walton Killam Fund for Advanced Study. *Where tenable:* Dalhousie University. *Level of study:* Master's or PhD program. *Field of study:* Natural sciences, social sciences, humanities. *Value:* \$6,300 plus travel assistance to Dalhousie. *Number:* Variable. *Duration:* One academic year with possible renewals. *Conditions:* Applicants must possess first-class honours degree in chosen field. *Closing date:* Not stated. *Further information and application forms should be requested from:* The Registrar, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

POSITIONS VACANT

ACADEMIC POSITION

Administrative Officer Secretariat, President's Office

Written applications are invited from qualified men and women for the position of Administrative Officer in the Secretariat. Duties are varied, but include the preparation of minutes for General Faculties Council and its Executive Committee. An excellent command of written English and a university degree are essential. Some knowledge of University organization is desirable, but not essential.

Salary range: \$14,580 to \$19,683. Applications will be received until 10 November and duties will begin on 1 January 1978. *Apply to:* Ms. M.M. McCaughan, Office of the President, 3-3 University Hall. Telephone 432-4957.

NON-ACADEMIC POSITIONS

To obtain further information on the following positions, please contact Personnel Services and Staff Relations, third floor SUB, telephone 432-5201. Please do not contact the department directly. Positions available as of 28 October.

Library Clerk I (\$322-\$360, half-time)—Faculty of Extension Library
Clerk Steno II (\$644-\$779)—Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce
Clerk Typist III (\$696-\$843)—Educational Administration
Senior Clerk (\$696-\$843)—Immunology; Administrative Services
Clerk Steno III (\$360-\$438, half-time)—Pathology
Clerk Steno III (\$721-\$877)—Collège St-Jean; Physiology; Educational Psychology; Chemistry; Geology
Data Entry Operator I (\$721-\$877)—Computing Services; Bookstore
Student Records Processing Clerk (\$751-\$914)—Faculty of Education, Student Records Office
Medical Steno (\$779-\$952)—Surgery
Secretary (\$811-\$994)—Entomology; Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce
Office Services Supervisor (\$994-\$1,224)—Office of the Comptroller
Administrative Clerk (\$843-\$1,034)—Administrative Services
Typographical Trainee (\$644-\$751)—Duplicating
Computer Assistant I (\$644-\$779)—Computing Services (two positions)

Internal Audit Technician (\$843-\$1,034)—Office of the Comptroller
Research and Planning Analyst II (\$843-\$1,034, term)—Institutional Research and Planning
Dental Technician I (\$877-\$1,078)—Faculty of Dentistry
Electronics Technician I/II (\$877-\$1,224)—Electrical Engineering (two positions)
Electronics Technician I/III (\$877-\$1,393, trust)—Physics
Technician II (\$952-\$1,173)—Pathology
Instrument Technician II/III (\$994-\$1,393)—Pharmacy
Dental Hygienist (\$1,034-\$1,278, term)—University Health Service
Biochemistry Technologist II (\$1,078-\$1,335, trust)—Cancer Research Unit
Dental Equipment Repair Technician (\$1,078-\$1,335)—Faculty of Dentistry
Machinist Technician II (\$1,078-\$1,335)—Technical Services
Graphics Technician III (\$1,078-\$1,335)—Technical Services, Graphics Division
Television Producer II (\$1,224-\$1,520)—Radio and Television
Programmer Analyst III/IV (\$1,335-\$1,985)—Office of Administrative Systems

The following is a list of currently available positions in the University of Alberta Libraries. The bulletin board postings in the Library Personnel Office, 516 Cameron Library, should be consulted for further information about position requirements and availability.

Library Clerk III (\$696-\$843)—Cataloguing
Bookkeeper II (\$721-\$877)—Administration
Library Assistant I (\$751-\$914)—Cataloguing (two positions)

PERSONAL NOTICES

Because of the closure of University offices on 11 November, all advertisements must be received by 9 a.m. on 10 November for publication the following week. Rate is 15 cents per word for the first week and 5 cents per word for subsequent weeks ordered before the next deadline. Minimum charge is \$1. We regret that no ads can be taken over the telephone. Folio reserves the right to accept or reject ads. For order forms or further information, telephone 432-4991.

Accommodations available

For rent—beautiful four-bedroom contemporary home. Telephone 458-2535 after six o'clock.
Luxury two-bedroom condominium in Kihei, Maui; available from 1 April; \$35 per night for four. 478-6077; 475-7762
For rent—two-bedroom furnished condominium; appliances, carport, usable basement. Available December and January. Write with return address: Box 184, University Post Office.
For sale—Pigeon Lake; three beautiful properties: one lake-front cabin and two winterized residences; all services, near lake access. Telephone Reina Proudfoot, 435-4869; 436-2556. Royal Trust.
For sale—by owner. New three-bedroom bungalow, 1 3/4 baths. Ermineskin (southwest Edmonton). Fireplace, landscaped, fenced. \$81,500. Telephone 434-3138. Principals only.
For sale—three houses: custom-built five-bedroom Tudor home, family room, wonderful kitchen, double garage; gracious older Glenora house, three

bedrooms, living room fireplace, separate dining room, new kitchen, two bathrooms; Mill Creek ravine two-storey home, fireplace in living room, new furnace, double garage; revenue possibilities.

R. Richter, 488-6930; 455-4135. Weber Bros. Realty.
For mature tidy couple—central two-bedroom house, full basement, beautiful backyard, location. No pets. 469-9014, 9622 95 Avenue.

Londonderry—professional woman has townhouse to share with same. \$225 (utilities included). 475-2556.

For rent—January 1978 - August. Furnished four-bedroom house, three baths, rumpus room; beautiful acreage near Sherwood Park—half hour to University. No pets. References. Telephone 432-4473 daytime.

For rent—four-bedroom house; Malmo, furnished; all schools within ten-minute walk; near Southgate, regular bus to University. Available 1 January 1978 to August, September 1978. Two cats in residence. Rent \$500 monthly. Telephone 434-5603 evenings.

For sale—Brander Gardens (by owner): 1,400-square-foot bungalow, two fireplaces, sundeck, electric door opener, and many features for comfortable living. Telephone 435-6270.

Must sell, leaving country—West end, three-bedroom condominium, two car spaces. \$52,000. Down payment, \$5,000. 487-8806.

For rent—4731 132 Avenue; 1,324-square-foot three-bedroom bungalow; double attached garage, fireplace in living room, three-piece bath in master bedroom. Many extras. Possession 1 December. Telephone 475-8249 after six.

For rent—in Aspen Gardens (very convenient for University); 1 December 1977 to 31 July 1978, or by arrangement. Spacious bungalow on large ravine lot; four bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths, recreation room plus study, walk-out patio, and two-car garage. Fully furnished. Rent is only \$500 monthly. Telephone 434-8859 evenings.

For sale—by owner: Viewpoint, 7718 Jasper Avenue, two-bedroom bungalow. \$77,000. Telephone 424-3529.

For sale—Make an offer. Eighty acres with fully modern two-bedroom home, including recreation room and natural gas. Located within thirty miles of University, just off highway 14. Telephone 662-2742.

For sale—South Petrolia Perry "Presidential" four-bedroom two-storey located on secluded cul-de-sac with easy access to schools, bus, and University. Features large country-style kitchen with four major appliances, old brick fireplace in adjacent family room, and upgraded carpet throughout. Listed price, \$112,500. Jeanne Eid 434-5780, residence or 436-5250, business. Spencer Real Estate Ltd.

Sacrifice sale—outstanding one acre river frontage property only 3 1/2 miles from City limits in prime southwest location. Excellent access to University and all amenities. Priced well below similar acreages at \$76,500. Telephone Jeanne Eid 434-5780, residence or 436-5250, business. Spencer Real Estate Ltd.

For sale—new ground-floor executive condominium in Riverbend's Country Gardens. Features extra large master bedroom suite, two four-piece baths, study off spacious living room, sliding glass doors to covered patio and beautiful courtyard. Amenities include swimming pool, saunas, and underground parking. Telephone Jean Eid 434-5780, residence or 436-5250, business. Spencer Real Estate Ltd.

Automobiles and accessories

1971 Buick LeSabre two-door hardtop, power steering, power brakes, tilt wheel, airconditioned. Good condition. \$1,550. 434-9189.

1965 Valiant stationwagon. New tires, brakes, alternator. Safe cheap transportation. \$290. 432-3728 or 434-6848.

1974 Vega wagon; automatic, excellent condition. \$1,600. 455-4613.
1976 Chev Bel Air; 7,000 miles; many extras. \$4450 or reasonable offer. 489-8927.

Goods and services

Plumbing—for estimates on basement bathrooms, repairs, gasfitting, etc., call 465-7079.
Babies—three- to nine-months-old volunteers needed for a short observation of early learning. Dr. Cornell, 432-5216.
Expert typing of theses. Telephone 455-0641.
Typing—theses, etc., Mrs. Empey; 456-1886.
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188 cm. Head skis, Marker bindings; man's Lange boots, 9½. 432-0574.
Smith Corona portable electric typewriter with return carriage, \$125. 455-4613.
AR 10 pi speakers, three months old. 40 percent off list price. 434-6188 evenings.
.22 rifles for sale. 436-2988.

Stamps—including UN, Philippines, Switzerland, Belgium, New Zealand. Also first-day covers. 489-8927.

For sale—girl's brand new ten-speed bicycle, \$75. Also man's downhill skis (poles and bindings included); like new, \$75. Telephone Cindy at 432-4701 or 469-4926 after five.
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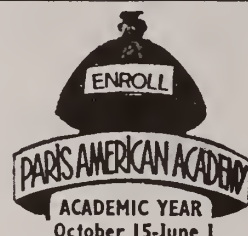
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